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WASTE OF BILLIONS WOULD BE STOPPED BY LESS ARMAMENT

Policy of Reduction of Army and Navy Expenditures Would Set Free Vast Sums for the Arts of Peace.

A VALUE COMPARISON

Education and Promotion of International Good Will Could Be Richly Endowed for Cost of Big Wars.

Among the most directly appealing arguments today in favor of a general reduction of world armaments is the fact that, if a policy would set free vast sums of money for purposes that are "constructive"—in the broadest and best sense of the word.

The Spanish-American-Philippine war of 1898 to 1902, it is calculated, cost \$800,000,000—to the United States, according to Edward Atkinson's estimate, \$700,000,000; to Spain and the Philippines, \$100,000,000.

The British-Boer war of 1899 to 1901 cost \$1,300,000,000—to Great Britain, \$1,250,000,000; to the Boer republics (estimated), \$50,000,000.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904 to 1905 cost \$1,735,000,000—to Russia, \$935,000,000; to Japan, \$800,000,000.

If the \$3,835,000,000 wasted on these three preventable wars had been concentrated on an international effort for bettering the material conditions of the inhabitants of the world, cultivating their intelligence, more especially by making the people of the various nations more familiar with the daily life, conditions and aspirations of one another, promoting good will by mutual interchange of thought and deed, it would have resulted in a changed condition of affairs that would have made war, if not impossible, at least so ridiculous and unpopular that no government would have dared undertake it.

Such an expenditure would have so influenced international relations that there would have been no disagreements to give rise to war. International relations would then be based on what the people of each country knew about the people of the other, not upon what they had heard, read, imagined or suspected, and certainly not upon the partial reports of professional government agents committed to an administrative policy.

For \$1000 a man of moderate tastes and reasonable habits may travel quite a way over the surface of the earth and see considerable of at least one foreign country. When men travel in masses, as did the sailors of the United States Atlantic fleet around the world, the cost of the excursion, per capita, is very much less for the amount of territory covered.

Thus, for the \$935,000,000 which it cost Russia to incur defeat at the hands of the Japanese, the Russian government could have sent every Russian soldier who fought in Manchuria on an educational tour through Japan. For the \$800,000,000 which Japan paid for the decimation of her splendid army she could have sent all her troops who were summoned

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CAMBRIDGE GETS VACATION PUPILS

The Cambridge public vacation schools opened this morning for a term of five weeks. More than 1300 children applied for admission. Last summer there was an average attendance of 900. Classes have been arranged for the older pupils in sloyd work, cooking and basketry; for the younger pupils in reading, drawing and other studies. Music will be taught in all the classes. There will be two sessions a day of two hours each, but only one session for each pupil.

The summer school of the Y. M. C. A. also opened this morning for the first time in Cambridge. It is designed for boys who would regularly go in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades and will include instruction in mathematics, geography, history, and English. W. M. MacVicar, master of Roberts Grammar School is principal.

The Episcopal Theological School will hold public morning, afternoon and evening sessions from July 12 to 25. Various well-known speakers have been secured to speak.

MAINE HAS TWO STUBBORN FIRES

CAMDEN, Me.—Fire today burned two wooden buildings between Chestnut and Bayview streets, in the business section. It started in the rear of a building owned and occupied by E. M. Clark. The Beane building, occupied by the Camden Cigar Company, and S. M. Butler, barber, was damaged. Mr. Clark's loss was \$8000, the cigar company lost \$5000 and R. L. Beane \$2000. All losses partly insured.

PORTLAND, Me.—The Valley View House at Peak's island was burned today, the damage not exceeding \$8000. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Fraternal Bodies, Labor Unions, Loan Companies, Escape Corporation Tax

WASHINGTON — Fraternal organizations, building and loan associations operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, labor organizations or any corporations operated exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes will be exempt from the taxation provided in the recently adopted corporation tax. An amendment to this effect was today adopted by the Senate.

MONITORIALS

BY
Nixon Waterman

Each "glorious Fourth" but serves to emphasize the growing regret that the nation's birthday did not fall on the 29th of February.

Having won all the boat races Harvard is now the athletic lion of the hour and may lie back on her roars.

AMONG THE POETS.

A poet? Yes, but 'tween us two, Although I warmly court The muse, I fear that as a true Longfellow I am "short."

My thoughts in finest words are decked, I make no rhythmic breaks, Still, as a Shakespeare, I suspect That I am "no great shakes."

I seek to crowd my lines with wit, Yet, though I fondly try, Our Whittier, I must admit, Is wittier than I.

My themes—they're all the same to me—I tackle with a will, Yet, as a Browning, it may be That I'm a "greening" still.

I seek to be a child of those Great poets who have done Immortal work. Yet, goodness knows! I am not Tenny's son.

My eye the true fine frenzy shows; I rave, I rant, I whine; Still, as a raving poet, Poe's Real "Raven" out-raves mine.

And though I write "to beat the Dutch," Of gold I have a dearth; My words aren't worth one half so much As Wordsworth's words are worth.

Yet, some day, I shall get the "go" To put my purpose through; Nor shall I shilly-shally, no! I'll be a Shelley, too.

The report that feuds are no longer to be found in Georgia is pleasingly reassuring. There never was anything good came out of those "Georgia cracker" jars.

The man who lives up to his highest ideal will have nothing to live down.

If the President shall finally succeed in bringing about tariff legislation acceptable to all classes the people may come to think of him fondly as their "Tariff" Bill.

STILL MORE NEEDED.

A partly "same Fourth" simply makes One fact stand out still plainer, And that is, that for all our sakes, It must be made still saner.

The clipping off of 50 minutes from the eastward Atlantic record by the Cunard steamship *Mauretania* serves as a reminder that the traveling public is always pleased to hear of a record being broken so long as the ship that does it sustains no fractures in accomplishing the feat.

THE "WHY" OF IT.

"Birds in their little nests agree." That statement is correct, no doubt, Because they're up so high, you see, They don't dare have a falling out.

Now that Boston has chosen between the two plans suggested for governing the city, it is to be hoped that the preferred "Plan No. 2" will prove to be an "A No. 1" plan.

AT THE MARKET.

Fisherman—I assure you those lobsters are a fine, fresh lot. Mrs. Newlywed—Yes, but they look so green! Haven't you some nice ripe red ones?

In getting riches some men permit riches to get them.

A good all-round man is pretty sure to be perfectly queer.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Father—I am afraid he is too easy-going to make a good husband.

Daughter—I'm sure if you could know how difficult it is for him to say his final good-night you would think differently.

The 700 librarians who have been attending the annual conference of the American Library Association at Bretton Woods, N. H., are now returning home with the inner consciousness that they know their profession "like a book."

This New Waterway Opens Up Charming Country



DIGGING THE MYSTIC RIVER AND SPY POND CANAL. Showing the work as it is being done at Arlington and giving some idea of the nature of the land through which it runs.

Work on the channel which is to connect the Mystic river at West Medford with Spy pond in Arlington is well under way and making good progress.

Under the direction of the engineers of the metropolitan park commission 30 laborers today are working toward Arlington from the point where the work was begun in West Medford near the new bridge over Alewife brook.

This bridge is near the boundary of Somerville and Arlington and it is these cities, with the town of Belmont, which will also receive benefits from the improvement, which are dividing the cost, \$125,000.

The channel when finished will be 40

feet wide and 6 feet deep, and about 2½ miles in length. It will be possible for launches and other boats not exceeding 60 feet in length to run up from the ocean, pass through the lock at Craddock bridge, Medford, sail through a picturesque country and finally reach the splendid sheets of water called little and big Spy ponds.

The channel proceeds in a graceful curve across the country, and follows in general the course of Alewife brook. This brook is remembered by the older residents of the vicinity as being formerly extremely picturesque, and as providing excellent fishing at certain times of the year. Of late, however, the establishing of a number of manufactur-

ing plants along its course has changed the nature of the stream, and made it very unattractive. All this will be changed by the work now being done.

The brook received its name from the great quantities of alewives that were formerly taken from its waters in the spring. Its earliest name, Menotomy brook, was given it by either the Indians or the early settlers.

Some time ago public-spirited men in Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington and Belmont set about arousing an interest tending toward improvement along the line of country traced by this brook, which culminated in the starting of the work now rapidly being pushed forward.

COL. BURR FAVORS PERMANENT HARBOR FOR PROVINCETOWN

Great Scheme to Improve Provincetown Harbor Is Outlined by U.S. Engineer

LIEUT.-COL. BURR of the United States army engineering corps, after an examination, recommends a survey of Provincetown harbor with a view to making it permanent. The work to be done will involve years of labor and large expense but will transform the harbor into one of the finest on the New England coast.

Report Advocates Improvement to Make Anchorage One of the Best on the Atlantic Coast.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, United States engineer officer for the Boston district, has completed his report to the government on the condition of Provincetown harbor and plans for the improvement of the same. He will send his report to Secretary of War Dickinson at once.

Since the middle of March Lieutenant-Colonel Burr has been conducting his investigations, spending a great deal of time in or near Provincetown. He was acting under the provisions of the river and harbor bill of March 3 last.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

BIG CENTRAL MART PROJECT INTERESTS BOSTON MERCHANTS

Two Railroads Have Already Tenants for Large Floor Space in the New Exchange Building.

Every Boston merchant and manufacturer is greatly interested in the description of the great central exchange structure for commercial purposes which is about to be built, according to today's despatches from New York, over the tracks leading to the new Grand Central station.

It is pointed out that a central exchange of this nature might be of equal advantage in Boston in the event of a centralizing of the railroad terminals.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

Value of "Quieter Fourth" Told in Comparative Table

	1909	1908
	Fatalities Hurt	Fatalities Hurt
Cleveland	0 0	12 0
Fitchburg	0 3	0 25
Pawtucket	0 0	0 10
Washington	0 0	3 27
Milwaukee	0 22	1 67
Chicago	0 30	12 114
Springfield	0 8	0 25
Toledo	0 0	8 25
Saratoga	0 0	not known
Totals	0 65	35 226

COMPANY PAYS STEEL STRIKERS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—That the United States Steel Corporation considers all ties severed between itself and the employees who struck as a result of the "open shop" order for the plants of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company was indicated today by the prompt payment of all wages due the strikers.

The pay was not due until July 17, the company having always contended that two weeks were necessary in which to make up the pay-rolls. The voluntary payment five days after the mill workers struck is taken to mean that the company considers the breach irreparable.

SOMERVILLE CROSSINGS.

Plans and estimates are now being prepared by the bridge experts of the Boston & Maine railroad's engineering department for the abolition of the grade crossing at Lowell street, Somerville. Officials of the road give no intimation of the road's intention to undertake the work this summer, but the fact that plans are being prepared is significant.

New York Railroads Plan To Erect a Great Central Exchange for Merchants

NEW YORK CENTRAL and New Haven railroads propose to erect a twin mercantile exchange structure over the tracks adjacent to the Grand Central station in New York.

They have secured merchants and manufacturers as tenants in advance for 1,300,000 feet of floor space. Rentals will aggregate \$6,000,000 annually.

TAFT TODAY VIEWS THE PAGEANTRY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN

TICONDEROGA, N. Y. — President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain and Ambassador Jusserand of France, Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Proctor of Vermont and members of the legislatures of both states are attending the Lake Champlain bicentenary ceremonies at Fort Ticonderoga today.

The Franco-Americans are in charge of the program today. This afternoon is taken up with a procession of floats, representing in sequence the history of the life of Champlain and of this city.

President Taft, Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador, passed through Albany today en route for Ticonderoga. President Taft was greeted by a large crowd and in response to frequent cheers came out upon the rear platform of his car and said:

"I did not come here with any intention of making a speech, but the compliment you have paid me by coming to the station deserves my coming out and saying 'good morning.' I thank you and wish you prosperity."

Wednesday at Plattsburg will be the big day of the celebration. Thursday Burlington, Vt., will be the center of interest, and Friday exercises will be held at La Motte, in the northern part of the lake. At each of these places Indian pageants will be presented.

Monday the first of the series of celebration programs began at Port Henry, N. Y., the pageantry and other features of the occasion being presented at Crown Point, where the famous French explorer, navigator and colonizer, Samuel De Champlain, with his Canadian-Indian allies of the Huron and Algonquin tribes, first met the Iroquois in battle.

The program included a sham battle between companies of the tenth regiment, which has been in camp for a week at Crown Point; an Indian pageant and literary exercises late in the day. The

PEOPLE OF AMERICA PLEASED BY RESULT OF QUIETER FOURTH

Successful Plans Tried by Many Cities Are Promised Additional Supporters Next Year.

RECORDS ARE MADE

Band Concerts, Games and Outdoor Exercises Mark Advance of the Modern "Fireless" Celebration.

The "quieter Fourth of July" plan, adopted by about a dozen cities in the United States, has proved a great success and today patriotic citizens unite in praise of the better kind of celebration.

Telegraphic despatches tell of the general satisfaction manifested as a result of diminished noise, less costly fires and fewer casualties. It is expected that next year the gunpowderless celebration will obtain in many more places.

The number of fatalities and casualties which in five years, from 1903 to 1908, amounted to nearly 30,000, according to government records, this year has been greatly reduced.

President Taft's letter to Commissioner Macfarlane of the District of Columbia approving the "quieter Fourth," which follows, has given impetus to the movement:

"I have your letter of July 1, with respect to the celebration of the Fourth of July. I am very sorry that I shall not be in the city on that day, because of a previous engagement; but I am heartily in sympathy with the movement to rid the celebration of our country's natal day of these distressing accidents that might be avoided and are merely due to a recklessness against which the public protest cannot be too emphatic.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Cleveland, O., the first city in the United States to make it unlawful to sell, use or have in one's possession firecrackers, toy pistols or explosives of any kind, reports not one firecracker discharged, not one fatality or injury.

The cities of Springfield, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Saratoga, N. Y.; Fitchburg, Mass., and other places report that the modern, progressive Fourth, with band concerts, games and patriotic exercises supplanting the noisy observance marks a reformation and is the beginning of a new and better holiday epoch. Here are a few despatches:

CLEVELAND, O.—Not an injury nor a fire was reported as the result of fireworks here. The day was celebrated in a perfectly "quiet" manner, scarcely a shot being heard inside the city limits, except those fired at the public exhibition in the parks in the evening. Chief of Police Kohler estimated that the citizens of Cleveland were saved \$500,000 by this method of celebrating.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield celebrated Independence day in organized fashion and crowds, estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000, watched the various parts of the "Springfield plan" which has attracted wide attention.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

July Fourth Casualties Fewer in United States

CHICAGO—The Chicago Tribune today publishes a table of the number of casualties throughout the United States as the result of the two days' celebration of July 4. It shows 44 fatalities and 2361 injured.

The list indicates that the more rigid laws and the growth of public sentiment for a "safe" July 4 have greatly reduced the casualties. There was an increase in the fire loss, however, the total reports this year being \$724,515 against \$237,960 last year.

TORPEDO BOATS REACH NAVY YARD

Four torpedo boats, Stockton, Porter, Du Pont and Biddle, arrived at the Charleston navy yard early today from Bangor, Me. The collier *Leonidas* and the tug *Potomac* arrived at the yard Monday. Other coal ships are expected and coaling will take place by fleet divisions.

Advices say that the scout cruiser Birmingham will arrive in Boston late this afternoon, and if the tide is right will come to the navy yard to be cleaned. The damage sustained by the destroyer MacDonough on her way to Portland was slight and she will probably leave with the flotilla Wednesday.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL PENDING. PARIS—Referring to the report published in the United States concerning the present status of the efforts to list U. S. Steel common on the Paris Bourse, Morgan, Harjes & Co. declared today that the negotiations to this end still were proceeding.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Germany Leading All Countries in Systematic Conservation of Forests

Planting of Forests Is Encouraged by Government Distributing Seedlings Free From State Nurseries.

BERLIN—That Germany will not allow ruthless cutting of her forests, and that her system for forest conservation is one of the best, and well worthy of emulation by other nations is fast becoming a well-known fact in all countries. Forest planting is encouraged by State nurseries in this country, at which 10,000,000 seedlings are raised each year for free distribution and by bounties paid for forest plantations established on private waste lands.

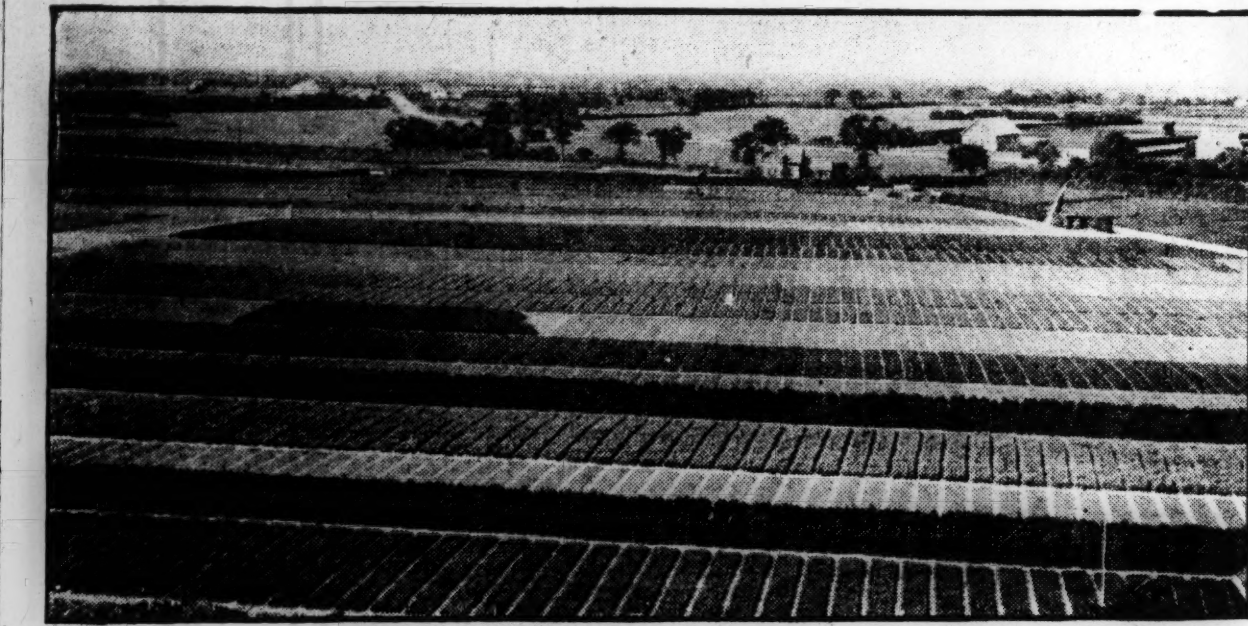
There are two basic reasons for the productivity and profitability of German forests. The first is the safeguards and fostering bestowed upon the forests; the second is the German foresters. In Germany forestry is a well-established profession for which the candidates must prepare themselves thoroughly. They must gain the knowledge in a forestry school, where the course of study requires much hard labor. After graduation they must practise under masters for several years. With successful service they may then be promoted to the position of "Oberforster," with a salary of 3500 marks.

In the development of the education of the forester the Germans have brought into existence an elaborate branch of mathematics involving the calculation of the amount of wood and timber growing on a given area; the amount of increase to be expected from the natural growth of the forest and the present and future value of the whole product of a wooded area. It is such training as this that has placed Germany in the lead among nations in the handling of its timberlands.

Pine and spruce trees are mostly started in nurseries, in which beds are made and the seeds sown in much the same way in a vegetable garden, as shown in the illustration. They remain in these beds two years and when transplanted are about six inches high. In the second bed they grow in two or three years more to be 12 or 15 inches tall and then they are moved again to denuded fields and replanted about four feet apart so that in a short time they will begin to crowd each other.

This crowded condition compels the trees to grow tall and slender and to shed their lower branches, thereby permitting a growth of timber free of knots. The trees are usually planted in straight rows, in some cases by means of a rope stretched across the field as a guide.

In about 20 years a thinning is necessary, as the trees then crowd each other so that many are suppressed, in a more or less degree, by their stronger neighbors. These latter are also hindered materially in their growth. In spruce forests sometimes more than half of the trees are removed at the first "thinning." These are sold for firewood, poles and various other uses. The fuel wood, laid at the roadside, brings about \$2.25 a cord.



(Photo by F. B. Warren.)
TREE NURSERY IN HALSTENBEK, HOLSTEIN, GERMANY.
Showing method adopted for cultivation of seedlings before removal to permanent land for reforestation.

As the crowns of the trees soon close together again subsequent thinnings are necessary, as the trees then crowd each other so that many are suppressed, in a more or less degree, by their stronger neighbors. These latter are also hindered materially in their growth. In spruce forests sometimes more than half of the trees are removed at the first "thinning." These are sold for firewood, poles and various other uses. The fuel wood, laid at the roadside, brings about \$2.25 a cord.

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"PROGRESS IS SATISFACTORY," SAYS PRESIDENT OF DUMA

Believes Parliament Must Slowly Work Out Reformatory Measures—Members Express Hope That London Visit May Lead to Development of Good-Will.

LONDON—The members of the Russian Duma and the council of the empire, in their signed reply, read by the president, M. Nicholas A. Homiakoff, to the address of welcome delivered by Lord Weardale, expressed the hope that their visit would lead to a more ample development of the good-will toward England by men of all callings and interests in Russia. While echoing their sentiment, leading men of England, out of these eminent representatives of Russian constitutionalism will result in the English people gaining a more just and intelligent idea of the heroic struggle that is, by peaceful means, taking place in Russia. Not only is it hoped that due credit will be given to the people, but that some sympathy and appreciation will be extended to the Emperor in his difficult position.

The president of the Duma, M. Khomiakoff, in an interview granted to a correspondent, just before leaving St. Petersburg, said in elucidation of the position now attained in Russia by constitutional ideas and practice:

"The third Duma is constantly taunted with truckling to authority: that is quite a wrong view of what is being done. The short-lived predecessors of the third Duma also set out to educate the nation, but they began at the wrong end, with results that did not make for that stability which must be the end and aim of all good government. We have set before us another task, and I am satisfied that we are successfully accomplishing it. We have continued to exist for over 18 months, and the

government of Russia, which is quite outside the Duma, is growing accustomed to us, has found it possible to work with us, to admit us to deeper and deeper insight into the complicated machinery of a government that has existed for centuries and must necessarily accommodate itself slowly to an altogether new set of conditions.

"I think the progress we have made in the last session is satisfactory. I do not mean that the Duma has suddenly set right a great many of the wrongs that are always easy to find in any country; we have not the power to do that. But our debates have very frankly, perhaps too frankly, disclosed the existence of things which should not exist in a well regulated community, and all men are thinking over what has been said. That, I take it, is the true essence of constitutional government after all.

"I am perfectly satisfied myself that the Emperor is entirely in favor of our constitution. I cannot, of course, tell you what his majesty has said to me on the subject, but I think you may see, every one must see, that the head of the state in Russia, in all that concerns his own actions, is a constitutional monarch. It remains for us to slowly and surely build up to the example set us by the Emperor. The danger is lest we go too fast and fail to retain sufficient hold upon what we win. Meantime, the government of Russia must go on, the daily needs must be met in the old ways, wherever and whenever the process of development that we are promoting has not yet gone far enough to insure due compliance with the methods of the new ideas."

OTTAWA SOCIETY HOLDS ROSE SHOW

Annual Event Keeps up Reputation for Progress—Greater Number of Entries Than Ever Before.

OTTAWA—The Horticultural Society at the capital, which is said to be the largest society in America, held its annual rose show last week and kept up its reputation for steady progress by having a greater number of entries this year than ever before. Besides the roses there was a big showing of strawberries, nine other classes of garden flowers, and ferns and palms; in all 382 entries being made. The new features this year included the keeping open of the exhibition for two days instead of the usual one evening, this tending to arouse public interest in the work of the society, which has done an immense amount towards making Ottawa the beautiful city it is.

This Ottawa society is one of 60 in Ontario, which province, with the exception of a little effort in Quebec, stands alone in the Dominion in officially aiding the formation and extension of horticultural societies. Every year \$8000 is set aside by the Ontario government for grants to societies throughout its territory. This is distributed in proportion to the number of members in each locality and the work they have done during the previous year.

The Ottawa society received \$1150 last year from this fund, and the next largest society \$842. Since then a proviso has been added to the regulations concerning the grant, that it shall not exceed \$800 per year for any individual society. The Ottawa membership is now 1022—the largest local association in Canada, and it is claimed in all America. The aim of those most energetic in its working is to extend the membership indefinitely, as the joining of the society immediately interests the individual in the beautifying of his particular part of the city.

PRESS CONFERENCE SEES THE NECESSITY FOR "ALL-RED-LINE"

Cable System Girdling Globe and Touching Only at the British Colonies Predominating Idea at Meeting.

TO REDUCE EXPENSE

LONDON—That the predominating idea controlling the minds of the members of the press conference was the necessity of a girdling system of telegraph cables for effecting the political, social and economic consolidation of the British dominions is now evident. "You cannot instruct the democracy of the British empire at a shilling a word" was the most notable utterance at the conference, and it will be the slogan of all imperialists until cheap and independent cable communication is established throughout the empire.

It is certain that the discussions of the conference on this subject will have cleared the ground for the formal deliberations which are to take place between the postmasters-general of Canada and the United Kingdom next month. That this idea is not new is well known. Sir Sandford Heming, the "apostle of communication," has for the last 25 years been advocating a globe-encircling chain of telegraph cables extending from England to Canada, and thence to New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa and the West Indies, returning to England by way of Bermuda, with a branch to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland.

This "All-Red Line" could be flung round the world, touching no territory but British, at a cost, it is estimated, of not more than \$25,000,000, and this amount apportioned among the dominions concerned would hardly be felt as a burden.

A considerable section of the proposed system—that across the Pacific from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand—is already in successful operation. The completion of this great enterprise will provide a trunk line east and west—equal to a duplicate cable—for the transmission of British cable traffic. If, moreover, that traffic were classified, according to its importance and urgency, and despatched accordingly, the cable could be fully employed during the whole of the 24 hours, and at rates for private messages which would bring the convenience and advantages of cable communication within the reach of the humblest of his majesty's subjects.

KINGS WILL OPEN TELEPHONE LINES

Convention Signed Between France and Spain for Establishment of Four Wires in the Two Countries.

PARIS—A convention has been signed between France and Spain for telephone communication and the establishment of four lines between Paris and Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian. The lines are to be ready by January 1 next. King Alfonso, it is said, will be the first person to use the line by telephoning to the President of the French Republic, M. Fallieres will then ask his majesty to inform the Queen that if she will come to the telephone King Edward, her uncle, will speak to her. King Edward VII. will then be switched on and hold a conversation from Buckingham Palace in London with the Queen of Spain in the palace at Madrid.

PARIS SCENE OF CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS

Hope That Discussion May Evolve System of Warnings Intelligible to Motorists of All Nationalities—Each Country Now Has Different Method.

PARIS, France—This capital is the scene of a conference which is sitting to discuss various questions of international motor car regulations and road signs, and there is hope that as a result of its deliberations some international system of warnings will be agreed upon that shall be intelligible to motorists of all nationalities. At the present time each of the leading countries of Europe has different signs to designate obstacles on the road, such as grade crossings, sharp turns, steep gradients, narrow openings and the proximity of populous centers, and a fair amount of knowledge of the language of the country is necessary if these signs are to be understood.

In Switzerland, the road signs, the misunderstanding of which may lead to complications for the motorist, are not

frequently placed to disadvantage and are often couched in different languages, according to the proximity of the caution to the frontier. In England, the red triangle and the white circle which are used as signs of admonition are not altogether successful, for the reason that there are many foreign drivers who have no notion as to their significance, and for the further reason that owing to disorientation they are sometimes inconspicuous even by day. It is important to consider the background of these notices, and also their distance from the obstacle of which they are intended as a warning. It is thought in most cases a distance of 100 yards would not be too great.

In addition to road warnings there are other road signs, which since the era of railroad travel began have received less attention than they deserve. Milestones have largely passed into disuse in many places, and if not toppled over have been allowed to become concealed by overgrowth. Guideboards likewise have been thought superfluous in many localities, now that public attention is coming to be paid to the road as an institution, and that it is beginning to be used for the purpose of through traffic, it is thought that it should be restored to its ancient dignities and signs restored showing not only the direction and distance of the more obscure places, but the way to large cities a score or more miles distant.

As regards road signs and their efficacy in Great Britain, by far the most effective in inducing motorists to reduce their speed through villages or while passing schools or any narrow or difficult place is to put up a board with the simple wording, "Please drive slowly through this village." Not only does this notice make a reasonable request in a civil manner, and thereby make it more likely to be complied with, but if the name of the village is inserted it gives the through traveler information for which he is often very grateful, especially at night. Such notice boards are generally desired to be placed at a right angle to the line of the road.

On important hills, also, gradient posts might be placed showing the exact gradients, and wherever picturesque spots exist from which extensive views are obtainable. Here a table of orientation might be fixed, as is often found so useful in France at the present moment, giving the points of interest to be seen and their distances from that spot. These would be of great public interest in regard to places at a certain altitude much used by the public where there are distant and extensive panoramas. As regards the entrances and exits from villages, these might have on the last house a board or plate fixed similar to those used in France, giving the name of the village and the distances to other villages or towns on the road.

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Russia Extends Thanks to Chief of Railway Staff; United States Objects to Latest Treaty

Authorities at Washington May Not Agree to China Granting Power of Veto of Municipal Council.

PEKING—In extending the imperial thanks to General Hovarth, chief of the Russian railroad staff in Manchuria, for his services in negotiating with China a treaty for the settlement of the differences arising over the administration at Harbin, the St. Petersburg government has shown appreciation of those services which is not echoed by the authorities at Washington. Some months ago an agreement was reached between China and all the treaty powers concerned for the reorganization of the municipal administration in the railroad zone. Each country was to have a representative on a municipal board. This action was taken by the powers because the Russian administrators then in control imposed unwarranted taxes and imposts. The objection of the United States to the more recent treaty, between China and Russia solely, seems to be because China grants the Russian railroad administrator the power of veto on actions of the municipal council.

A readjustment participated in by all

the treaty powers may be expected to procure for China the same advantages which this country expected to accrue from her dual pact with Russia. Complete accord with the Russian government in the administration of Manchuria, hinting at a Russo-Chinese entente in all things eastern, could not have been otherwise than a mighty lever to assist the Pekin government in adjusting its differences with the Japanese over railroad and territorial matters in the "three eastern provinces," and hints at a Russo-Chinese entente in all far eastern affairs.

Ever since the events of the "Boxer year" afforded Russia a pretext for acquiring an all-the-year deepwater port at Port Arthur, together with the hinterland of Manchuria, China has seen the dominion of this potentially wealthy realm made the shuttlecock of a bewildering succession of political changes. In fact, before the Boxer affair, even with the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese and the exclusion of Japan from the fruits of her victory, China has had an object lesson in the efficacy of political methods as applied to international arrangements; and China has been learning much in the past few years. In the long run both China and Russia have been losers in Manchuria, but of the two China still has left the more to lose, and the obvious beneficiary of the losing must be Japan, a program which could

hardly be satisfactory to either China or Russia. The recent agreement between the two regarding the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone augured a free hand for China in settling her Japanese questions, and the possibility of moral if not active support from Russia. The final outcome of the American protest remains to be seen. One of the most critical questions pending between China and Japan today is that of the Fa-ku-men railway. The Chinese propose to take a hand in building this line, from Hsin-min-tung to Fa-ku-men, which is the first section of a road to Tsi-tsi-har on the trans-Siberian route, and which would establish connection between that system and the line running from Hsin-min-tung down through Shan-hai-kwan at the foot of the Great Wall, along the Chinese coast to Tientsin and Peking.

The Japanese strongly oppose this, as being at variance with the agreement entered into in 1905 by China, in which the latter agreed not to construct any main line in the neighborhood of or parallel to the South Manchurian railway. The Japanese assert that the line in question not only parallels the South Manchurian, but may be understood as being in the same neighborhood, and is highly prejudicial to the traffic of the latter line.

The South Manchurian railway—part of Japan's heritage of war from Russia—last year owned some 635 miles of line, from Dairen, or Dalny, and Port Arthur,

northward to Kwan-chang-tse, where it joins the Chinese Eastern railway, controlled by the Russians and running to Harbin, where it effects a junction with the main trans-Siberian route. In addition, there are four branch lines connecting Dalny with Port Arthur, the port of Newchwang with the main line, Antung with Mukden, and Su-chia-tun with Fu-shun where extensive coal mines, leased by the Japanese from China and equipped with elaborate modern machinery, are in operation.

A bi-weekly express, with dining and parlor cars attached, runs from Dalny to Kwan-chang-tse, where connection can be made with the trans-Siberian service via Harbin. Thus Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, is brought within 13 or 14 days of London, and Japan within 16 or 17 days.

The question of the control of the trunk lines of communication of what may some day become a great commercial empire therefore is of vital consequence to the two nations. Beside the jurisdictional question concerning Tchien Tao, debatable ground between Manchuria and Korea, and questions at issue over leases, the local extension of existing railroad lines, and the cession to the Japanese as a result of the war of mining rights formerly obtained by Russians from China, become of minor moment.

As an index of the trade possibilities of Manchuria, returns of the Chinese im-

Japan Opposes Chinese Proposal to Construct Line From Hsin-min-tung to Fa-ku-men.

perial maritime customs in 1907 show that the population of that country was then, roughly speaking, about 8,000,000, and the total value of Manchurian commerce was 80,000,000 taels. Considerably less than two thirds of this is import trade.

The wants of the population have not been developed. There is one product of the country exported in enormous quantities. That is the soy bean and its products—oil and bean cake. More than 1000 tons of this bean daily pass over the South Manchurian railway through the port of Dalny.

Dalny is a modern European city, on which the Russians spent huge sums prior to the war. The Japanese themselves spent 190,000,000 yen in the country itself during the war. Japan is fully alive to the value of any interests she may be able to control in Manchuria, and the latest developments show that the other nations of the world are not entirely indifferent.

COUNT TO MAKE TRIP TO BERLIN

BERLIN—At the termination of the recent long flight made by Count Zeppelin, the German Emperor requested the count to postpone his proposed visit to Berlin until the latter part of August, and it is now announced that the count has fixed Aug. 26 as the date of his visit, provided all the conditions are favorable. It is expected that the count will land in his airship Zeppelin II, on the Tempelhof parade ground, as by so doing a far greater number of people will be able to witness the arrival and descent.

MAKES GRANT TO CANADIANS

MEXICO CITY—The national government has granted to the Pacific Government Concession & Land Corporation, Ltd., of Victoria, B. C., a concession to develop and colonize 7,000,000 acres of public lands in the state of Guerrero. It is announced by F. C. Barnes of Victoria, the general manager, that the company will spend about \$10,000,000 in establishing systems of irrigation and buildings over the land.

CANADIAN OFFER.
KINGSTON, Jamaica—It is reported here that Canada has made an offer to the imperial government to garrison Jamaica and Bermuda.

THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM—"Caught in the Rain."
NEW YORK.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
CANTO—"Havana."
DALY'S—"The Chinax."
HAMBURSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S—Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—"The Tenderfoot."
GARICK—"The Blue Moon."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

Leading Events in Athletic World

CLEVELAND WINS TWO CLOSE GAMES FROM CHICAGO TEAM

Philadelphia Strengthens the Hold on Second Place by Taking Two From New York.

CHAMPIONS LOSE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	40	23	.637
Philadelphia	41	26	.612
Boston	39	28	.580
Cleveland	38	31	.553
New York	31	35	.470
Chicago	27	38	.415
St. Louis	26	41	.388
Washington	22	44	.333

GAMES TODAY.

Washington at Boston (2 games).
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Cleveland won two close games from Chicago Monday, the morning game by a score of 4 to 2 and the afternoon game 4 to 3, the latter going 12 innings. Philadelphia strengthened its hold on second place by defeating New York twice, 4 to 3 and 7 to 2. Washington divided its games with Boston, taking the first 7 to 6 and losing the second 8 to 1. Detroit lost its game to St. Louis 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND PLAYS GOOD GAME.

CLEVELAND—Cleveland made it three straight from Chicago by taking both of Monday's games, the first 4 to 2 and the second 4 to 3. Chicago took the lead in the second game, with a double by Purcell, White's three-base hit and an error by Ball. Turner's batting, fielding and base running were features. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....010010000-4 9 2
Chicago.....011000000-2 5 4
Batteries, Falkenberg and Easterly; Walsh and Owens.

The second score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....00001012-4 9 2
Chicago.....011000000-2 5 4
Batteries, Rhoades and Easterly; White and Sullivan. Umpires, Perrine and Evans.

PHILADELPHIA PITCHERS WIN.

NEW YORK—Philadelphia took both the morning and afternoon games here Monday. The morning game was taken by bunching hits, 7 to 2, and the afternoon game, 4 to 3. Plank pitched effectively in the first game, while both Bender and Doyle did good work in the second. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....303000010-7 7 3
New York.....000001001-2 7 6
Batteries, Plank and Thomas; Lake, Brockett, Sweeney and Blair.

The second game:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....02000000-4 3 0
New York.....000010000-3 8 2
Batteries, Bender and Thomas; Doyle and Sweeney. Umpires, Sheridan and Kerin.

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON DIVIDE.

Had it not been for an error in the first game Monday, Boston might have taken both the games. As it was they broke even with Washington. Johnson and Street were unable to prevent the home team from scoring in the afternoon game, while Burchell held the visitors to three hits. Hughes was hit hard and was relieved by Groom. Chich was not at his best and allowed three runs to be scored in the first inning. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Washington.....300012000-12 12 1
Boston.....032001000-6 7 3
Batteries, Hughes, Groom and Street; Chich, Schlitzler, Wood and Donohue.

The second score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Boston.....300012000-12 12 1
Washington.....001000000-1 3 1
Batteries, Burchell and Donohue; Johnson and Street. Umpires, Egan and O'Loughlin.

GRAHAM HOLDS DETROIT.

ST. LOUIS—Graham's effective pitching held Detroit to three hits Monday afternoon and St. Louis won, 3 to 1. The morning game was postponed. The score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....020001000-3 7 1
Detroit.....000100000-1 3 1
Batteries, Graham and Criger; Killian, Works and Stange. Umpires, Connolly and Hurst.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford	26	19	.575
New Britain	21	26	.444
Holyoke	20	26	.435
Springfield	28	27	.509
Waterbury	29	31	.483
New Haven	29	34	.460
Northington	26	33	.441
Bridgeport	21	34	.382

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Springfield 7, Bridgeport 7.
Springfield 8, Springfield 7.
Holyoke 9, Northampton 5.
Northampton 5, Holyoke 1.
Hartford 7, New Britain 7.
Hartford 5, New Britain 2.
Waterbury 8, New Haven 3.
New Haven 5, Waterbury 0.

FINALS IN ALL-ENGLAND MATCH.

LONDON—In the final for the All-England tennis championship doubles at Wimbledon Monday Roger Barrett and A. W. Gore beat Donist and Parker with score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. In the mixed doubles Roger Barrett and Miss Morton beat Prebble and Miss Boothby, 6-2, 7-5.

NEW HARVARD LEADER.



CHARLES L. LANIGAN 1910.
Captain Harvard varsity baseball team.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS POLO CUP

Takes Two Straight Matches and Regains Trophy Lost to England Twenty-Three Years Ago.

LONDON—After having stayed in England for 23 years, the international polo cup was finally won back by the Meadowbrook (Long Island) polo team, composed of Laurence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., H. P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn, Monday, when it won the second match, played here, 8 to 2. The first game was won June 23, and as the cup was to go to the side winning two out of three matches, the visitors have now secured the trophy for America.

Mr. Whitney started scoring for America in the first period; then Capt. Lloyd equalized for England, but after this the Meadowbrook players had matters all their own way. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., hit three successive goals, and Laurence Waterbury, Mr. Milburn and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., then followed up with one more each. In the fifth period the English players rallied and pressed hard and Mr. Nickalls scored their second and last goal. Just before the finish Mr. Whitney scored the eighth goal for America.

After the match the Meadowbrook players were presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The latter presented the cup and congratulated the Americans upon their brilliant play. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught also witnessed the game.

The British players were outclassed in every point of play. The Americans were never hard pressed at any stage of the game, and their brilliant combinations, daring galloping and accurate hitting were a revelation to the onlookers and drew forth enthusiastic cheering.

The Ranleigh Polo Club has accepted the challenge of the Meadowbrook team to play a game July 10 under the American rules, which do not permit of offside. The Meadowbrook men are giving a silver trophy for this match.

YACHTS SAIL IN MANY RACES

Independence day was celebrated by the usual annual regatta of the city of Boston under the auspices of the Inter-Club Yacht Racing Association. There were 51 starters. The breeze was fresh from the Northwest but puffy and gave the yachtsmen all they wanted to handle. Classes I and D of the Y. R. A. M. also participated. The winners were A. E. Whittemore's Kittiwake V. in class I; R. J. Carpenter's Hustler in class D; C. L. Joy's Kit in class A; T. J. Murphy's Lobster in class B; F. D. Perkins' Emma C. in class D; James Spratt's Winnie in class S; M. Hamelburg's Dan P. in the cabin power boat class and E. N. West's Mego H in the open power boat class.

The first open race of the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead was sailed Monday with 38 starters in all classes. The course included a reach to the first mark, a reach to the second and a beat back to the finish.

In the sonder class the 17 entries got away together. The Sally X was the first to make the first mark but in the second leg Charles Francis Adams' new boat the Crooner managed to work into first place and hold it to the end. The Sally X fell far behind and then under more favorable conditions came to the front again and finished fourth.

In class X, the Odessa II, a new boat, owned by J. H. Hammond, was defeated by George Atkinson's Oressa. In class P the Onda H of J. Greenough, won.

EASTERN COLLEGE BASEBALL TITLE IS RATHER DOUBTFUL

Pennsylvania Has Best Showing in Number of Games Won, but Yale Closes With Two Championship Series.

CRIMSON WEAKENED

The question of baseball championship for 1909 among the eastern college teams is the most complex that has arisen in a number of years. Had it not been for the showing made by the Harvard nine in the Yale series, there is no question but that university would have been hailed as champion; but there is little chance of giving the nine the honors when that series is taken into account.

Of the big eastern teams, University of Pennsylvania has the best record as regards games won and lost; but that team did not face many of the stronger ones in the east. Brown University made a very good showing, but one that would hardly entitle it to the highest honors. Cornell also did well, but lost its series to Yale and should have been defeated by Harvard, but managed to divide those two games with that team.

For the first time in years Princeton made a very poor showing on the diamond. In former years it has been among the first three at the end of the season; but this year's team was far below the standard. Both the Yale and Harvard series were lost, Harvard easily taking two games and Yale two out of three. Princeton was very weak in the box as well as at the bat and Captain Dawson will have his hands full if he is going to make a championship team out of next year's material.

Starting with the best material in any college and with two positions to be filled with new men, Harvard promised to make the best showing ever made by any team. She had two of the best pitchers that ever filled a college box in Hartford and Hicks and a fine catcher in Captain Currier. All of the other veterans had made good records in former years, and Coach Pieter is one of the best coaches that a college could ask for.

The team made a wonderful showing on its southern trip, defeating Georgetown for the first time in many years. The first series the team lost was that to Brown. That was due to the exceptional pitching of Nourse and the fact that the best men in the Harvard squad were not in condition to play in the final game of that series. The second Cornell game was lost on the latter account. The first Yale game was presented to Yale and then returned to Harvard. The second game was deservedly won by Yale and the third one in New York was simply thrown away. Errors on the part of some of the most reliable men on the Harvard team were responsible for the runs that won for Yale and the foolish base running of Aronson, one of the best players on the team, lost Harvard the run that would have prevented the game going beyond nine innings and given his team the series, 3 to 2. The playing in this game undoubtedly deprived Harvard of a championship that she was clearly entitled to had the men played the kind of ball they were capable of. Good material will be available next year from which Captain Lanigan should make a winning team.

Yale probably has the best claim to the championship of any of the eastern colleges. The showing made the first of the year was very poor, but improvement was noticeable almost from the very first, and the showing made in the Princeton and Harvard series was very good. These games were won by taking every advantage of the opponents' poor playing and never giving up until the last man was out. In this way Yale brought her baseball season of 1909 to a much more successful end than even the most optimistic Yale supporter could have expected. Captain Philbin will lose most of the best men on this year's nine, but if next year's squad shows as much determination to win as did Captain Murphy's men they will be hard to beat.

HOYT MAKES NEW RECORD.

A new competitive record was established by Frank H. Hoyt of the Allston Golf Club Monday, when he negotiated the 18 holes in 69, nine strokes better than bogey. He finished 8 up, and won the bogey tournament. He was worse than bogey at but one of the 18 holes and that was at the short seventh on the first half of his journey. He was better or even with bogey at every other hole. There was but one 5 and one 6 on his card, and these were played at the fourth, a 517-yard hole, bogey for which is 6. His card:

Out.....344544443-35
Home.....344644333-34-69

DINEEN BEATS HAYES BY A MILE.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Patrick Dineen won a Centennial Marathon race held at Centennial Field here Monday in connection with the Centennial celebration. Hayes of New York, the Shepherd's Bush Olympic winner of a year ago, was nearly a mile behind. Teddy Crooks of Fall River was third and Black Hawk, a Canadian Indian, was fourth. Dineen's time was three hours flat.

NEW RECORD MADE BY M. J. SHERIDAN

Former All-Round Amateur Champion Regains Championship, Easily Defeating His Only Competitor.

NEW YORK—Martin J. Sheridan, the greatest all-round athlete ever developed, regained his title as all-round amateur champion Monday by defeating T. L. Matsukes, the only other competitor, by a wide margin. Sheridan not only won every first but one, but he also increased his famous point score of 7130½ to 7385.

Sheridan was in excellent form, his only opponent being able to win the last event only, the one-mile run, rather easily.

Sheridan distinguished himself by clearing the bar at 10 ft. 9 in. in the pole vault. The summaries:

National A. A. U. all-around championship; competitors: Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C. New York, and Theodore L. Matsukes, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York.
100-yard dash—Won by Sheridan. Time 10:58.
Running high jump—Won by Sheridan. 5 ft. 7 in.
Half-mile walk—Won by Sheridan. Time 4:48.
Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Sheridan. 126 ft. 10 in.
Pole vault for height—Won by Sheridan. 10 ft. 9 in.
120-yard high hurdle—Won by Sheridan. Time 17:13.
Throwing 56-pound weight for distance—Won by Sheridan. 20 ft. 11 in.
Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Sheridan. 43 ft. 14 in.
Running broad jump—Won by Sheridan. 20 ft. 7 in.
Mile run—Won by Matsukes. Time 5:46.
Total score by points—Sheridan 7385, Matsukes 3798½.

EXCITING RACES IN CITY GAMES

Many persons enjoyed the track and field events of the city of Boston annual July Fourth celebration on the Common, Monday. Many close contests took place, that in the three-mile run, when Norris and Grassie, the New England champion, fought it out in the stretch, being one of the best ever seen.

Oscar Hedlund gave one of the best races seen on the track in the half-mile run. There were 13 starters, and the limit man had 50 yards on Hedlund, who was scratch. When entering the last lap he was headed by about three men, with Powers away in the lead. Many thought Hedlund would be unable to overtake the latter, but the Brookline runner was not dismayed, and by terrific running managed to break the tape just a nose ahead of the second man.

The team race between B. A. A. and South Boston was a close affair. Farrell, running as first man for South Boston, got a good lead from Barth, who led off for Boston A. A., and Conroy, South Boston's second man, maintained it. Bradley, the third B. A. A. relay, however, closed up on D. Barry, and when he finished his relay the B. A. A. team had a couple of yards to the good. Duffy was no match for Prout, who easily crossed the line a winner.

The summary:
100-yard dash—Won by J. Connolly (3 yds.); S. Llewellyn Colby, second (½ yds.); E. J. Smith, Brookline Gym. (½ yds.). Time 10:58.
440-yard run—Won by J. V. Smith (20 yds.); O. Wall (10 yds.); second, W. L. Powell, Cunningham Gym. Club (18 yds.). Time 5:58.
One-mile run—Won by O. F. Hedlund (40 yds.); L. A. Brawley, St. Alphonsus (65 yds.); second, Raymond, Brookline Gym. (90 yds.). Time 4:48.
Three-mile run—Won by M. T. Norris, Brookline Gym. (scratch); William Grassie, Brookline Gym. (70 yds.); second, Ryder (50 yds.). Time 16:58.
Team race, B. A. A. vs. South Boston—Won by B. A. A. Barth, Leavitt, Bradley, Prout. Time 2m. 19s. South Boston (Farrell, Conroy, Barry, Duffy). Time 2m. 24s.
Running high jump—Won by Herbert Gidney (5 ft. 8 in.); H. B. Enright, Malden Y. M. C. A., second (4 in.), actual 5 ft. 4½ in.; Harold Smith, Woonsocket (6½ in.). Time actual 5 ft. 2 in.

Running broad jump—Won by A. C. Spaulding, distance (with handicap) 23 ft. 2 in.; F. B. O'Hara, E. H. S., second (2 ft.). Time 9 in. 11 in.; Cambridge Y. M. C. A. (1 ft. 9 in.). Time 2 ft. 14 in.

C. P. YACHT CLUB NAMES ITS RACES

The Cottage Park Yacht Club of Winthrop will hold a series of races during the summer and early fall. Power boat races (two classes) will be held, July 12 and 27 in the evening. Long distance power boat race Sept. 4, prizes \$5 and \$3. Sailing races (handicap class) Sept. 4 and Sept. 18; prizes \$7, \$5 and \$3. Class 1, 18-foot Knockabouts. Commodore's races open to boats belonging to class 1, Y. R. A. of M. of the C. P. Y. C. with the same amount of prizes as above.

The starting signals will be 2 p. m., warning signal class 1, 2:05 start of class 1, 2:10 p. m., start of handicap class. No prize is to be awarded a yacht not defeating a competitor. The long distance power boat races start at 2:30 p. m. Handicaps are to be figured by percentage. Charles W. Chapin, secretary of regatta committee, has charge of entering the boats for the evening series of races.

WORKING ON GOLF LINKS.

BEAUMONT—It is confidently expected that by the fall at least nine holes of the 6500 yards golf links now in course of construction at the new Belmont Springs Country Club will be available, and it is further promised that within a few years the links will be among the best in the vicinity of Boston. The clubhouse was ready before the links and is conceded to be one of the best in the neighborhood of Boston. Three dirt tennis courts are at present in commission, and some grass courts will be made later. The locker room and bathing facilities are excellent.

PITTSBURG WINS BOTH CONTESTS WITH CINCINNATI

New York Also Defeats the Philadelphia Team Twice, the First Game Going Fifteen Innings.

OTHERS POSTPONED

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	47	18	.723
Chicago	40	24	.623
New York	38	23	.623
Cincinnati	35	32	.522
Philadelphia	29	35	.453
St. Louis	26	37	.413
Brooklyn	22	42	.344
Boston	19	45	.297

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Pittsburg took both of its contests Monday, the first by a score of 6 to 1 and the second 2 to 0. New York took two from Philadelphia, 3 to 2 and 3 to 0, the first game going 15 innings. Boston took the first game from Brooklyn 5 to 1, Brooklyn taking the second 3 to 1. The Chicago-St. Louis games were postponed.

PITTSBURG TAKES BOTH GAMES.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg won both games from Cincinnati Monday; the first by a score of 2 to 0 and the second 6 to 1. Mitchell's home run in the ninth inning of the second game saved the visitors a shutout. Mitchell knocked the ball over the left field fence. Willis was strong and was given excellent support, with men on bases, as was shown in the third inning, when Cincinnati got a man to third base without an out being made. Willis was unable to score. Fromme was relieved in the seventh by Campbell. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....011000000-2 6 0
Cincinnati.....000000000-1 5 3
Batteries, Maddox and Gibson; Gasper, Rowan, McLean and Roth.

The second score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....00000105-6 6 3
Cincinnati.....000000000-2 6 0
Batteries, Willis and Gibson; Fromme, Campbell and McLean. Umpire, Johnston.

NEW YORK WINS RECORD GAME.

PHILADELPHIA—New York shut out Philadelphia Monday morning, Wiltsie holding the home team to three hits and allowing no man to reach first till the sixth. The afternoon game was the longest of the season in the National League. After Philadelphia tied the score in the ninth the game went for six extra innings before New York got the winning run. Raymond and Foxen gave a fine exhibition of pitching during the extra innings. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
New York.....000000000-3 10 3
Philadelphia.....000000000-0 3 2
Batteries, Wiltsie and Schiel; Coveleskie and Doolin.

The second score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
New York.....001001000000001-3 9 4
Philadelphia.....010000001000000-2 10 3
Batteries, Mathewson, Raymond and Schiel; Moore, Foxen and Dooin. Umpires, Klem and Kane.

BOSTON DIVIDES THE HONORS.

NEW YORK—Boston and Brooklyn divided Monday's games, the Brooklyn team losing the first and winning the second. White outpitched Hunter in the first game. Mattern showed poor control in the second game and was replaced by Lindaman. Thomas and Coffey did good work in the first game. The first score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Boston.....1003000010-5 7 1
Brooklyn.....1000000000-1 5 1
Batteries, White and Bowerman; Hunter and Bergen.

The second score:
Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....000000000-3 9 0
Boston.....0100000000-1 11 2
Batteries, Bell and Marshall; Mattern, Lindaman and Bowerman. Umpire, Rigler.

AMATEURS BREAK THREE RECORDS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Three Western records were broken Monday in the annual running of the championship games of the western division of the American Athletic Union of America. Don Stophel, a Chicago University runner, carrying the colors of the Kansas City Y. M. C. A., ran the mile in 4:30 1-5, winning and setting a new mark. In the 5-mile run George Dunning, an English runner, who went under the K. C. A. colors, made a mark of 28:12-5. In the discussion throw H. Kanatzer, a local high school boy, entered for K. C. A. threw it 121 ft. 10 in., breaking the western record held by Hans Wulff of the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis for seven years. In points, the team of the Kansas City Athletic Club led, scoring 69; Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis was second with 38; Y. M. C. A. third, 18; other points were scattered.

TAMMANY WINS CUP.

NEW YORK—The schooner yacht Tammany, owned by Commodore W. L. Towers, was the winner of the annual ocean race from Gravesend bay to Cape May and return. She won the Crocker cup from the schooner Eclipse, owned by L. J. Callanan, by about 40 minutes corrected time. The Eclipse finished first, but lost on time allowance.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature among all animals, man included. In the case of a burning building man is usually the only animal capable of considering the safest means of escape. Horses, dogs and cats will rush blindly by the regular route of egress, often-times directly into or through the fire.

You will say, what has this to do with golf? The answer is simple. When in the difficulties of an impossible lie utilize your best and coolest judgment to get well out on the fair green rather than chop away at the ball and roll up a double figure score for the hole.

The eighteenth hole at Garden City, with its deep sand pits cut into either side of the green and another back of it, has been the scene of many losses to first-class performers who, through poor judgment, sought to save a penalty stroke.

In the recent invitation tournament at Garden City, Charles B. Macdonald, a former national amateur champion, and Frederick Herreshoff both received heavy penalties by trying to chop out of these traps. Macdonald, after innumerable strokes in the trap back of the green, picked up and failed to turn in a card, while Herreshoff, after a 12 owing to wasting strokes in one of the traps, tied for last place in the first 16.

It is easy enough to give this advice, but much more difficult to follow it, as I found in a game at Montclair, when I took 12 strokes on an easy 236 yard eleventh hole. My drive hit a stone on the hillside and bounded into the woods.

It seemed to be such a simple niblick shot to get out on the fair green that I tried it. On the down swing the club struck a stone back of the ball and I didn't move it. Confident that I could bring off the stroke next time, I tried it again and only succeeded in topping it into a worse lie. I will draw a veil over the rest of the play. Had I taken the ball from its bad lie and teed it up back of that point I would have made the fair green in four and probably scored a seven. I came home in 47, notwithstanding the 12, but failed to qualify.

In improving the lie of a ball under penalty of two strokes in medal play, the rule does not permit you to tee up on the fair green, as many suppose. The ball must be teed up back of its bad lie or the hazard in which it is found, and not nearer the hole.

GREENE TAKES BOTH EVENTS

The half-mile and mile New England championship swimming races, which took place Monday, were both won by James B. Greene of the Brookline Swimming Club. He led in both events from the start. In both events Benjamin James of Brookline was second.

James won the 50-yard handicap over Dutch Elliott. Lawrence Johnson finished third in the short sprint. Herb Holm of the Brookline Swimming Club and George South of the New York A. C. were the contestants in the 100 yards, the former beating out the wearer of the winged foot.

Bowler Johnson, the Dartmouth College weight thrower, captured the diving competition, showing exceptional ability. Emil Untersee was second, and Herb Holm and D. Pray tied for third, the toss for the prize going to Bray.

Fifty-yard handicap—Won by B. James, Brookline Swimming Club; second, E. Elliott, Brookline Swimming Club; third, Lawrence Johnson, Brookline Swimming Club.
One hundred yards—Won by Herb Holm, Brookline Swimming Club; second, George South, New York A. C.
One-half mile (New England A. A. U. championship)—Won by J. B. Greene, Brookline Swimming Club; second, Ben James, Brookline Swimming Club; third, D. Bray, Brookline Swimming Club.
One mile—New England A. A. U. championship—Won by J. B. Greene, Brookline Swimming Club; second, Ben James, Brookline Swimming Club; third, R. Stafford, Revere.

Diving competition—Won by F. J. Johnson, Brookline Swimming Club; second, E. Untersee, Brookline Swimming Club; third, between D. Bray, Brookline Swimming Club, and Herb Holm, Brookline Swimming Club (toss won by Bray).

REINSTATE PITCHER SPADE.

CINCINNATI—The application of Pitcher Robert Spade of the Cincinnati nationals for reinstatement was granted by the national commission Monday. Spade was under suspension as a result of a disagreement with Manager Griffith. A fine of \$100 is imposed.

WHIST LEAGUE HOLDS CONGRESS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The nineteenth congress of the American Whist League opened here Monday. The

NEW TOBACCO DUTY IS REPORTED TODAY FOR SENATE ACTION

Tariff Bill Is Given to Upper House From Committee of the Whole for the Finishing Touches.

INCREASES THE TAX

(Continued from Page One.)

ent rate of \$3 a thousand, but on the more expensive kinds, valued at between \$75 and \$110 a thousand the tax is made \$6 per thousand, and on cigars or cigarettes of a wholesale value of more than \$110 a thousand the tax is \$9 a thousand.

On cigars weighing not more than three pounds a thousand the tax is fixed at 75 cents.

On cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand, the rate is increased to \$3.60 a thousand, and if they do not weigh more than three pounds, the tax is \$1.35. It is provided that on no packages of smoking or chewing tobacco, cigarettes or snuff shall there be any promise or offer of, or any order or certificates for any money, gifts, prize, premium, payment or reward, nor can any packages when emptied be received by any manufacturer in lieu of coupons or in consideration of anything of value. It is further provided that these changes are not to take effect until July 1, 1910.

Tobacco may hereafter be put up in packages containing one half, one, one and one third, one and two fifths, one and two thirds, two and one half, three, three and one third, four, six, eight and 16 ounces and at the option of manufacturer, fine cut chewing tobacco may be put up in wooden packages, containing 10, 20, 40 and 60 pounds each. Regulations are also provided for the packing of cigars in boxes containing from five to 500 cigars each.

LIBRARY TO CLOSE FOR RENOVATION

Trustees Arrange to Serve Cambridge Patrons for Four Weeks While Repairs Are in Progress.

The Cambridge Public Library is planning to repair and repaint the inside of its building this summer. The library building, at Broadway, Cambridge and Irving street, has undergone no renovation since the time of its erection 20 years ago. Absolutely nothing in the way of painting or repairing has been done, and the need of work of this sort is very apparent.

The work contemplated will necessitate the closing of the library from July 19 to Aug. 16. Librarian D. W. Ayer announces that as the 19th falls on Monday all books borrowed from the library must be returned on or before Saturday, July 17. The reading rooms will be open, however, until Monday, July 19.

During the four weeks that the institution is closed regular listed patrons will have the privilege of keeping out five books, one of recent fiction and four others. These may be obtained on one card and will be returnable as soon as the renovation of the building has been completed.

The work to be done includes the repainting of the walls and ceilings and the refinishing of the inside woodwork. The roof is now being repaired.

CONSIDER RULES FOR WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor James Logan is considering a set of regulations for traffic on the streets of Worcester, and some recommendation in that line is expected in his long promised special message on the police department, which it is believed will go to the city council before its summer adjournment.

Mayor Logan will send to the city council tonight a message describing the option he has obtained on the land next the Webster street school and the Webster street fire station, which the school committee seeks to purchase for additional land for the Webster street school.

ONE MAN'S FEES UNDER LOBBY ACT

According to returns filed with the secretary of state under the "lobby act," ex-Representative Robert Luce received a fee of \$500 for his work as legislative counsel on all bills affecting the interests of the Boston Merchants' Association, \$400 from the firm of Clement, Parker & Co for opposing the bill to provide for the taxing of stock exchange seats and \$250 from the Massachusetts Clothing Dealers' Association on all bills relating to assignments of wages.

VAST CROWD AT PLATTSBURG. PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A tremendous crowd of spectators from the eastern states and Canada assembled here today for Franco-American day of the Lake Champlain celebration. The feature of today's program was a monster parade of civil and military organizations, which marched through the streets of Plattsburg.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

REVERE.

These town committees have been appointed: City charter and revision of by-laws, Judge Samuel R. Cutler, Theodore W. Gillette, Clarence E. Clisbee, John J. Hayes, Benjamin Keeping, Daniel F. Clifford, Norman E. McPhail, Harold H. Tilton, Andrew L. Better and Charles H. Bates; suppression of mosquitoes, Drs. William C. Newton, Joseph E. Lamb and Stanley W. Fenno; public interests of metropolitan district, Samuel Gibby, Frank P. Morse, Arthur B. Curtis, Patrick J. Murray, the Rev. Nelson S. Burbank, Henry D. Casey, George R. Sackett, William M. Hill, John H. Farnum, Harry B. Pray, John E. Pingree, Hugh M. McKay; Beachmont school accommodations, Ralph T. Kimball, John H. Boddington, Chester T. Rankin, James W. Madden, Charles A. Ladd.

The electmen have been requested to find other horses for drawing the watering carts than those of the fire department.

The sum of \$5500 has been appropriated for the purchase of a new chemical engine. Two new permanent men will be added to the fire department.

The matter of the schoolhouse for North Revere has been put over until the next town meeting.

CHELSEA.

Petitions have been received by the board of control for repairs on Blossom street, between Maple and Spruce streets, and also for repairs to sidewalks on the same street.

Chairman McClintock of the board of control is making arrangements for a meeting with committees from Lynn, Revere, Saugus, Malden, Medford, Everett and Somerville to consider means for the extermination of mosquitoes.

City Engineer O'Brien has been requested to furnish the board of control with a plan for the extension of Lynn street on the easterly side.

The house formerly belonging to the Tenney estate, on Cary avenue, has been moved to the southeast corner of the lot on Clark avenue and fitted for a parsonage for the Universalist church.

NATICK.

The park commissioners are making extensive improvements at the town park. The bath houses have been erected. Everything is in readiness for public bathing save the signing of agreements between the metropolitan water and sewer commission of Boston and the selectmen of Natick.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of a military company in Natick has voted to hold the celebration, reunion and field day on July 20. A committee has been appointed to extend Governor Draper and staff an invitation to attend.

The Rev. Irving A. Burnap, formerly pastor of the Eliot Church, has been called to the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn.

MEDFORD.

The Rev. Nathan E. Wood of West Medford has received a call to the Arlington First Baptist Church. Mr. Wood has been supplying the pulpit of that church for the past month.

Upon order of the mayor, the street watering assignment for the year will remain at 3½ cents per foot to abutters. The park commission is to improve the park grounds on Grand View street and has received \$250 for the work.

INSPECTION TODAY OF LOWELL ROUTE

The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners today made a tour of inspection of the proposed route for the Boston, Lowell & Lawrence interurban electric railroad. This is Congressman Butler Ames' project for connecting the big mill cities with Boston by a fast electric railroad.

The commission passed through Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, Woburn, Wilmington and Tewksbury to Lowell, and thence to Lawrence. The entire trip was made in automobiles.

GLOUCESTER FIRE DOES BIG DAMAGE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Fire broke out in the section of the city known as Gray Bluff in the three-story wooden building occupied by Thomas H. Hunt, furniture dealer, at 10 o'clock this morning and damaged his stock \$15,000. The building, which is owned by Charles J. Gray, was damaged \$5000.

The fire was started by sparks from a bonfire. Two sailors from the battleship Maine assisted the firemen.

LOCAL ASSESSORS GOING ON OUTING

The Boston looming board, which is composed of the principal assessors and the first assistants in the assessors' office, will leave on Wednesday morning for Stockbridge for a three days' outing.

This is a break in the midst of the work of fixing the tax rates in Boston, which began on June 16 and will last until about Aug. 1. Mayor Hibbard and his wife will accompany the party, which is made up of about 85 persons.

FARM INSPECTION TOMORROW.

The Massachusetts executive council will hold its regular weekly meeting at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow, in order that the members may leave the State House early for their annual inspection of the state farm at Bridgewater.

WALTHAM.

The West End Tennis Club has appointed a committee consisting of Henry Eaton, Lyman Bowker and W. H. Ebel-hare to make arrangements for a tennis tournament.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans' Association will assist at a whist party at the home of the department president, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, 98 Huntington avenue, Boston, on the evening of July 9 for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the department president who will attend as delegate the national convention in Tacoma, Wash., in September.

Alderman Atwood J. Jackson has announced that he will be a candidate for representative on the Republican ticket and it is rumored that ex-Representative William C. Howe will also make an attempt for the same office, also on the same ticket.

MALDEN.

Mayor G. Louis Richards of Malden has secured 600 street car tickets, good for trips to Revere Beach, which he will distribute during the next few weeks.

The street and water commissioners have voted to build sewers in Oakland, Emerald and Thatcher streets in the Edgeworth district of the city.

By a decision of the state board of railroad commissioners, just announced, Malden will not be obliged to contribute toward the cost of the new Mystic avenue bridge in Somerville.

The Malden school committee is considering the introduction of sewing as a study in the three upper grades of the grammar schools.

MELROSE.

A meeting will be held by the Grand Army post and affiliated societies in Grand Army Hall this evening to discuss plans for a soldiers' and sailors' monument, the fund for which has already reached considerable size.

The school board has adjourned for the summer after passing upon the applications for new teachers. There is but one vacancy to be filled, that caused by the resignation of Orrin H. Smith of the high school.

The summer school of the Y. M. C. A. opened this morning with a score of pupils enrolled. W. S. Fisher, principal of the Lincoln and Gooch schools, and Miss Grace M. Ricker are the teachers.

NEWTON.

Robert Porter of Church street, who was recently graduated from Phillips Andover Academy, will be assistant superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. camp at Lake Winnepesaukee this summer.

Harold B. Stanton of Beacon street has been chosen instructor in French at Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

STERLING.

The W. C. T. U. reorganized in the Congregational Church vestry this afternoon. The society has been disbanded for over five years. These officers have been elected: President, Mrs. William E. Masters; vice-presidents, Mrs. Walter L. Stone, Mrs. Henry R. Jenks and Mrs. Edwin Stevenson; secretary, Mrs. Ida Ladd; treasurer, Mrs. Charles F. Adams.

NEEDHAM.

The marriage of the Rev. Charles E. Sawtelle, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to Miss Dorothy C. Stevens will take place in the church Wednesday evening.

CAMBRIDGE.

A special meeting of the common council was announced today for Friday night. It is expected that the legality of James F. Aylward's election as city solicitor last Tuesday night will be considered.

KIND WORDS WIN MAN'S BEST WORDS

"As long as I can remember I could not reconcile myself to being driven to do a thing, whereas I would do the same thing cheerfully and conscientiously if I were approached in a kindly way and requested to do it," writes John Mitchell in the Circle Magazine. "I resented being ordered about, but cheerfully gave acquiescence in any intimation that was made as to the work I should do or the manner in which it should be done. Parenthetically, let me say that I have been interested in observing, since growing to manhood and having children of my own, being charged with grave responsibilities and having under my direction large numbers of men, that more affection is secured and better results are obtained by proposing or advising a course of life or a plan of action than by arbitrarily ordering. As a rule, human nature responds best to kind words and thoughtful acts. It is only in rare instances that either a child or a man will give the best that is in him under coercion or pressure of authority."

BOSTON IS VISITED BY REVENUE CHIEF

The chief of the New England division of the United States revenue service, Captain Commandant Worth G. Ross, is in Boston today. He comes from New London, where he had command of the revenue cutters during the Harvard-Yale boat races. He paid a short call upon Lieut. L. H. Boyd, commander of the United States revenue cutter Winnimmet, and inspected the vessel. He leaves tomorrow for Washington.

BIG TONNAGE BOOKED.

PITTSBURG.—During the quarter just ended the steel industry easily booked a larger tonnage of actual business than in any previous quarter since 1907.

DECREASE IN ALIENS ARRIVING IN BOSTON DURING PAST YEAR

Comparative Summary Of Boston Immigrants

	1909.	1908.
Italians	13,235	7,039
Irish	7,886	9,250
English	6,619	8,226
Scandinavian	6,907	6,695
Greek	330	1,992
French	319	253
German	550	983
Scattered	12,188	17,162
Totals	48,134	52,600

(Continued from Page One.)

last year 253; Germans 550, last year 983.

Most of these aliens came to settle in Massachusetts, 26,449 giving their destinations as being in this state; 3335 were for Rhode Island, 3143 for New York, 5 found their way to Alaska, 21 to Arizona, 1288 to Pennsylvania, 1400 (largely Scandinavians) to Minnesota, only 1 to Mississippi. Of all these aliens 603 were tourists.

Congressman John A. Keliher was a visitor at the United States immigration station at Long wharf this morning and was in conference with Col. George B. Billings, commissioner of immigration for the port of Boston. When asked regarding the probable location of the proposed immigration station Congressman Keliher said that he was unable to say anything definite, but that East Boston seemed to be the maritime center of the city and would appear to him to be the logical location to be selected.

In regard to the Governor's grand site, he said that it would entail great expense to maintain a ferry, conduct a conduit for electric light and telephone wires to the island, and dredge a channel that would enable large ships to approach the station. Further, before the island could be utilized for that purpose, the United States government would have to rescind an order giving the island to the city of Boston for recreation purposes.

Congressman Keliher said that he would be among the first to oppose such a measure, as in his opinion there are too few such breathing spots as it is. The islands in the harbor are occupied by forts, and Winthrop and Hull have been spoiled as recreation grounds by similar fortifications. The time will come, he believes, when the people of Boston will be glad to have all their available outing spots kept intact.

Mr. Keliher said that he knew nothing personally of the probability of Secretary Nagel arriving in Boston today; however, he might drop in on his way to Maryland.

SHIPPING NEWS

An unusually large catch was brought to T wharf this morning by the fishing smack Metamora, Captain Robbins, who had 140,000 pounds of fish aboard, caught off the coast of Maine. These included 5000 cod, 5000 cusk and 138,000 hake.

Other vessels and catches arriving at T wharf were as follows: Mary J. Ward 7000, Alice M. Guthrie 26,000, Edith Silveira 26,000, Mary B. Greer 30,000, George E. Lane, Jr., 30,000, Nettie Franklin 33,000, Mary A. Whalen 29,000, Etta B. 3500, Eza Azina 3000, Marian 3000.

Fish sold today at T wharf for the following prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.25@4.50, large cod \$4.50@6.25, small cod \$2.25@4.50, large hake \$2.25, small hake \$1.25, pollock \$2.25@3.25, halibut 14½ cents a pound.

The Boston water front was brave in patriotic colors Monday. From the trucks of nearly every vessel in port flags and streamers were fluttering. The decorations were by no means confined to the American vessels as many of the foreigners dressed ship in the morning. The Leyland liners Canadian and Philadelphia, at Hoosac docks, were particularly noticeable.

Steamers Nacoochee, Persian, Howard, Ontario, Kennebec, Governor Dingley, Herman Winter, Yale and Old Colony were masses of colors.

The old side-wheel steamer Dean Richmond at one time queen of the Hudson river fleet, which was recently purchased by Thomas Butler & Co. of Boston, is now at McPhee's yard, East Boston. Her machinery, boilers and everything portable are being removed, and the hull will probably be burned to secure the copper and other metal used in her construction.

Another anchor was hauled up on the trawls of the beam-trawler Spray during her last trip. This is the second one she has brought to the surface recently. It weighed about 550 pounds. The Spray unloaded 50,000 pounds of fish this morning.

FAILED BROKERS' SCHEDULES FILED

In the United States district court today schedules in bankruptcy of Sederquist, Barry & Co., stock brokers at 10 Congress street, who suspended business on May 20, were later petitioned into bankruptcy by creditors, were filed, showing an indebtedness of \$600,007 and assets of \$117,336.

Of the liabilities \$1711 is for wages claimed by 69 employees in the 16 offices of the firm in Boston and other New England cities; \$20,146 for secured claims, and \$629,239 for unsecured claims, of which there are 1222, scattered throughout New England.

Robert E. Hines of Haverhill, assignee for more than 27 persons, is the largest unsecured creditor for more than \$15,000.

REFERENCE BOOKS IN LIBRARIES ARE A LARGE PROBLEM

The constant use of reference books is necessary to the modern man, but little of the problem involved in providing them for the public in the libraries of cities and institutions has come to the notice of any save the experts. What the problem means to the librarian was discussed at the American Library Association at Bretton Woods, N. H., last week and the following summary of a paper by one of the experts there is given below:

It is a commonplace that the character of the reference collection of a library should depend upon the character of the library, its collections, organization and use. The collections of a national library must differ from those of a state, municipal or university library and those of a general library must differ from those of a special one. The existence of special departments or reading rooms and even the condition of the records of the library and of its several departments must affect the selection of the reference collections.

If reference collections have been divided, if there are departments or reading rooms especially devoted to periodicals, prints, maps, music, documents, local literature, book treasures, standard books, etc., we shall devote relatively much more attention to these classes of literature than we would otherwise. A consideration in the selection of the main reference collection is the necessity of temporary reservation of special collections.

The number of necessary reference books is not large, and Emil Reich promises that it will never be large and will become less. I am inclined to the contrary opinion, but, however that may be, it is interesting to note that the British Museum has in its reading room some 60,000 volumes. The New York Public Library plans for about 20,000 volumes. The Boston Public Library has about 8500 volumes. All of these collections, however, include in addition to works of ready reference, standard works, and manuals. Miss Kroeger's Guide to reference books comprehends about 6000 volumes, its annual supplements about 50 volumes each, not including annuals or new editions.

This increase of nearly 1 per cent a year does not appear formidable and may conceivably grow less with an improved organization of the book industry. I do not anticipate, however, that the number of reference books proper will ever present any serious problem. The cost of compilation and publication and the limited demand for such works must always prevent their rapid multiplication.

The question of the cost of this class of books is a most serious one. Not only is the original cost of a work of this class considerable, but the life of a reference book is short, and new editions and periodicals and annual supplements are many. The British Museum has found it desirable to issue a new edition of its list of books in the reading room once in 15 years, the John Crerar Library, once in nine years, the University of Leipzig, once in five years.

The rapid change in this class of literature may be shown also by a comparison of the lists of reference books published by Mr. Spofford in 1876, Mr. Wheatley in 1880, and Miss Kroeger in 1908. Under the heading "Chemistry," for example, only two of the seven titles mentioned by Dr. Spofford are to be found in the list prepared by Mr. Wheatley 10 years later, and only one of them, and that in a new edition, in Miss Kroeger's list. Indeed, about 97 per cent of the books in the last list have been published since 1876, the date of Mr. Spofford's list.

COLORADO SPRINGS TODAY ELECTS UNDER NEW CHARTER

Provision Is Made for Two Votings in Western City, Which Has Unique Government, to Abolish Politics and Regulation of Public Utilities.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Municipal officers are being chosen today under the new charter approved last May, which is probably the most unique in the United States and perhaps in the world.

The new regulations provide for two elections. Intending candidates must file a petition 20 days before the election to place their names on the ticket. If there are three candidates for mayor and one of them receives a majority of all votes cast at the primary election he becomes mayor without further contest.

In case, however, none of the candidates receives a majority the two highest become the candidates at the second election two weeks later and the one receiving the majority will become mayor. In the event of the elimination for any reason of either candidate in the interim between elections, the candidate receiving the next highest vote at the primary election becomes the candidate to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

The charter was approved by a vote of 3000 to 200 on May 11, and the first election under it is being held today. The framers of the charter decided that efficient government did not depend very much on the party label, so it just abolished parties in so far as it was possible to do so.

The new charter vests the power of the city in a mayor and four councilmen, except as they are reserved to the people by the initiative and referendum features of the charter. Any elective officer is subject to the recall whenever the voters become dissatisfied with his of-

TWO CANDLESTICKS OF BRONZE CARVED LIKE TULIP PLANT

During the recent display of Springfield products there were on exhibition in a Main street store two carved bronze candlesticks patterned from a tulip plant, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. These were the artistic creation of Frederick T. Loy. The work is distinctive as a novel and beautiful form of art. Mr. Loy makes a specialty of carving bronze coats of arms for families who take an interest in the investigation of their heraldic emblems, and so far as is known enjoys the honor of being the first to develop hand carving along this line.

Bronze as a suitable material for the expression of the sculptor's art has long been known to civilization, but from the historic times of Roman sculpture most work in this material has been wrought by casting alone. While bronze carving has not been common, it has large possibilities, as is shown by the wonderful eagle in the George W. V. Smith collection at the Art Museum, which is a remarkable product of Japanese art. In taking up the work of carving bronze, Mr. Loy is working in what to the occidental world is a practically undeveloped field.

Mr. Loy was born in Meriden, Conn., educated in Meriden schools, and in his work in the manufacture of silverware, so large an interest in that city. He began his experiments in carving bronze as a direct result of visits to the G. W. V. Smith collection, in which he studied the marvelous examples of bronze carving as shown there in the great Shokichi eagle, the peacock and the peahen koro; and he has shown more than industry in acquiring his very remarkable skill—he has shown a high artistic sense and conception.

His original work, to which he has devoted himself entirely for the past two years, has become known in a quiet way, but he has his time well filled. So far he has confined himself to small pieces requiring minute detail. In addition to the coats of arms tablets, of which he makes a specialty, he makes bas-reliefs, vases, mantel ornaments and sundry trinkets.

This work requires a large number of tools—chisels, measuring tools and hammers of different weights. Mr. Loy, like other workers in delicate artistry, when he needs a tool forthwith makes one. Such tools as he uses cannot be bought at a hardware store, like a tack hammer, a trowel or a gimlet. The artist artisan knows what he wants, and no mechanical pattern work will serve. He begins with a wax or clay cast, using wood for a core in some pieces, such as vases.

The first process is modeling the wax or clay into the intended shape. Wax furnishes suitable material for the foundation, especially if the work requires a great deal of time, as the wax can be laid away and will keep its shape. Clay shrinks when the moisture dries out, and so is available only for quick work. From the wax model is made a rough bronze cast which is very crude when it comes from the molder's hands.

If the work is a vase it is hollowed out by machinery, and a saw may be necessary to remove other superfluous parts, but the whole character of the surface is changed with hand tools. Here is where the skill comes into play, and the delicate carving of animal features on coats of arms or of small flower parts on vases is the difficult part of the work. Infinite patience and care are required.

SIGNS LOTTERY BILL TODAY.

HAYANA—The House of Representatives has accepted the Senate's amendments and passed the national lottery bill, which the President will sign today. Congress probably will adjourn Friday.

NEW GRAND JURY IS SITTING TODAY

The Assistants of District Attorney Hill Appear Before the Suffolk Panel to Conduct Cases.

The new grand jury for Suffolk county, which will sit from today until the first Monday in January, 1910, reported to Judge Bishop in the first session of the superior criminal court this morning. It is understood that during the present sitting only lower court cases will be considered and that the grand jury will make its report at the usual time, Saturday morning.

District Attorney Hill is away and the presentation of evidence before the grand jury is in charge of Assistant District Attorney Dwyer. The district attorney has decided to take advantage of the new law permitting some of his assistants who are attorneys but who do not carry the title of assistant district attorney to try cases in court, and Henry T. Fielding and Fisher H. Nesmith, clerks, were before Judge Bishop today for this purpose.

Owing to the interest shown in the proceedings of the grand jury at this time, and the prospect that the present body may soon consider some cases of much importance to the general public, the names of the body as it is to serve are given as follows:

Edwin L. Bragg, clerk, 51 Sagamore street; William Burnett, newsman, 31 Alpine street; Edward E. Hole, merchant, Hotel Abbotsford; Edward J. Conley, polisher, 157 D street; Cornelius J. Donovan, salesman, 10 Corona street; Frederick W. Finch, express, 408 Bennington street; Patrick J. Flaherty, clerk, 34 Fresno street; William S. Harvey, foreman, 29 Sagamore street; George B. Haskell, real estate, 68 Harold street; Joseph E. Hertig, furnaces, 12 Brewer street; J. Frank Lotts, Jr., hardware, 130 Bowdoin street; Charles E. Mills, insurance, 124 W. Newton street; Joseph F. Murphy, bookkeeper, 52 Wall street; Daniel O'Leary, laundry, 19 Kempton street; William J. Parker, Jr., salesman, 656 Columbia road; Walter T. Ranton, shipper, 4 Hucks street; Everett Robinson, shipper, 12 Highland avenue; James Warren, real estate, 162 Neponset avenue.

MYSTIC AVENUE BRIDGE EXPENSE

Commission Reports Viaduct Between Boston and Somerville Will Cost Sixty Thousand Dollars.

The special commission, consisting of George W. Bishop, Everett C. Bumpus and Patrick H. Cooney, appointed by the superior court to apportion the cost of the new Mystic avenue bridge between Boston and Somerville, today filed its report. The cost of the bridge is about \$60,000, and it is apportioned as follows:

Ten per cent to the city of Boston, 4½ per cent to Somerville, 18½ per cent to the Boston Elevated Railway Company and 67 per cent jointly between the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads.

The commission finds that while Medford, Malden, Woburn, Stoneham, Winchester, Reading, Everett and Arlington are benefited to some extent by the new bridge they are not especially favored and will not have to bear any of the expense.

Just Ice-Cream

Come in and try a dish of one of our several flavors of ice-cream and see what care and purity will do in making the supreme taste better than the ordinary. The ice-cream alone will convince you that we serve the best that nature and skill can provide. The reason our good things have that delicious NATURAL flavor is because there is no tampering with nature in our candy, ices and drinks.

LOWNEY'S
416 Washington Street
Near Summer.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

DECEMBER SESSION TO TAKE UP EXTRA CANAL BOND ISSUE

Senate Finance Committee Decides to Put Over Question of Raising Limit of Indebtedness Certificates From Hundred to Two Hundred Fifty Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate finance committee decided today to postpone until the next session of Congress, which meets in December, the question of authorizing the issue of additional bonds to meet the cost of construction of the Panama canal, together with the proposition of increasing to \$250,000,000 the amount of certificates of indebtedness which may be issued by the government, which is now limited by law to \$100,000,000.

Senator Aldrich, who besides being chairman of the committee of the monetary commission, has announced that he expects the latter body to be able to make a preliminary report some time during the session which will involve some different provisions with reference to the character of United States bonds to be issued thereafter.

In making these important announcements Senator Aldrich said:

"The condition of the treasury is such and will be such until the Congress shall meet again, that it will not be necessary to provide now for a different character of bonds, or for an additional amount of bonds.

"Under provisions of existing law, certificates of indebtedness to the extent of \$100,000,000 can be issued if necessary. For the last two months the receipts of the treasury have been equal to its disbursements; and it is perfectly clear to my mind that no harm can come from continuing existing conditions until the meeting of Congress in December."

It had been Senator Aldrich's original

intention to include in the tariff bill a provision for the issue of \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds, to reimburse the treasury for money advanced in the purchase and construction of the canal. There are now outstanding \$85,000,000 of Panama bonds of former issues, practically all of which are held by national banks and bond dealers. They were sold by the government at an average of about 103, and bear interest at 2 per cent. About \$65,000,000 of them are on deposit as security for national bank circulation.

Under existing law Panama bonds cannot be sold for less than par, and in Mr. Aldrich's opinion a 2 per cent bond at this time would not sell for that price. He thinks it would be necessary to increase the rate to 2½ or 3. But unless the law is changed government bonds carrying a higher rate of interest than 2 per cent cannot be used by national banks as security for circulation on the same basis of taxation as the present 2 per cent Panamas and consols.

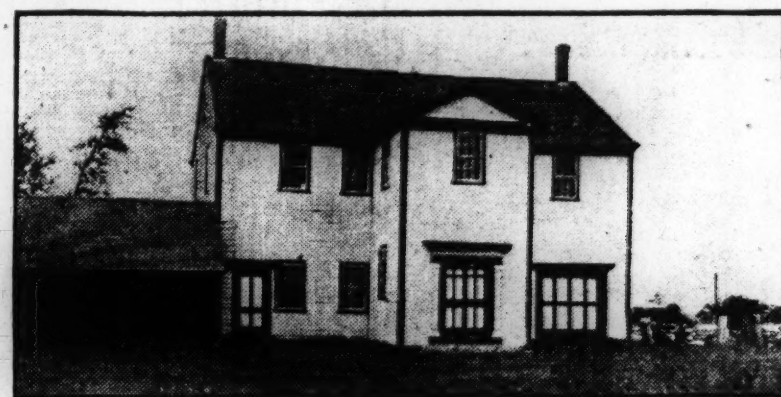
Another consideration to be taken into account is the effect an issue of 60 or more millions of bonds would have upon the price of the outstanding \$85,000,000 Panamas. It might send them below par and involve loss on those who originally bought them for 103 and over. Besides a recommendation on this matter of bonds, it is not expected that the preliminary report of the monetary commission to which Mr. Aldrich alluded will include anything of importance except some changes in the laws regarding the management of national banks.

Pelham's Town Hall Said to Be Oldest Building Used for That Purpose Anywhere in New England

Original Benches Placed There Over Two Centuries Ago Still Remain and Bear Many Initials.

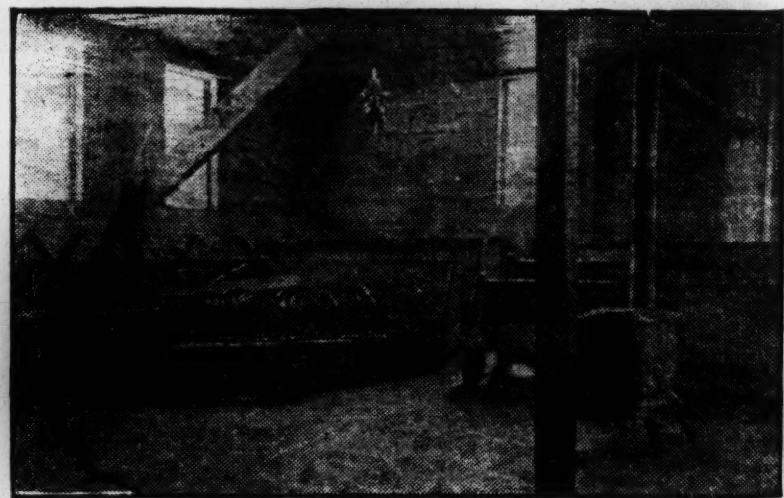
TOWN HAS NO DEBT

PELHAM, Mass.—On the top of a high hill, from which one may see Mt. Monadnock in New Hampshire, the green hills of Vermont, Wachusett on the east, the Berkshires to the west, and the Connecticut hills on the south, rests this little village of Pelham, seldom heard of outside of Hampshire county, yet one of the most interesting towns in the



TOWN HALL IN PELHAM, MASS.

Over two hundred years old. The bell cast for it in England came to Old South Church in Boston.



INTERIOR OF TOWN HALL IN PELHAM. Showing benches placed there when ancient building was erected, still in good condition and used today.

state, because of its ancient history and also because it is one of the few towns that owes no money and "has a little put by."

The town hall is said to be the oldest town building in use as such in New England—so old that there are no records to show when it was built, accord-

ing to the town clerk, Justin W. Keith, whose father also was town clerk. It is a two-story wooden building, with a square L. On the ground floor is a room used as a library. In another part is stored the town hearse, and beside it are piles of town records, which have been accumulating many years. The upper

floor is of the most interest, and probably was raised to its present level many years ago, for originally the building was a meeting house. In it are the very benches that were used more than two centuries ago by the settlers, whose pastor was the famous Robert Abernethy. The benches are made of pine, and carved in their backs and seats are initials and dates that were put there early in the eighteenth century. The floor slants, so that those who occupied the rear benches could see the clergyman.

The ancient bell in the tower of the Old South Church in Boston was cast for this town hall. Henry Pelham, from whom the town got its name, had the bell cast in England, according to the town clerk, and it was shipped to Boston. Trouble with the Indians and the then enormous task of carrying the bell by ox-team from Boston to the town made it impractical to bring it here, so it was sold to the congregation of the Old South Church.

Despite its many years of usefulness, the interior of the town hall is in fine condition. It has no plaster, the ceiling, walls and floor being made of boards hewn from the primeval forests. Occasionally the hall is occupied for entertainments, but the population of the town is so small and so scattered that it is not often in use.

DELEGATES RUSHING TODAY TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The gates of the city are open today to the great army of loyal and earnest Christian Endeavorers, who will open their great international meetings tomorrow morning.

Each post on the downtown "ways of light" bears on the large white globe surmounting the pedestal the familiar "C.E." emblem of the society while flags and banners decorate the places of meeting of delegates who come from all the world. The last reports from railways, the local entertainment committees and officers of the Western Passenger Association place the probable total of those who will attend the meetings continuing through July 12 at 15,000, added to which will be a heavy attendance of members of the Endeavor Society who do not come as accredited delegates.

Every incoming train is crowded with Endeavorers. Special train after special train is on the way and local facilities will be crowded to care for the unusual number of Pullman sleepers belonging to the convention week. The arriving delegates represent 71,000 different societies with a membership of 3,500,000. The meetings of the week number 100 and the speakers on the official program number 150. Some of the most prominent figures in the religious world are already here and others will arrive tomorrow to participate in the sessions.

In all the city parks the park board has created magnificent floral tributes to the visitors and the flower beds bear the characteristic symbols of the organization done in thousands of beautiful floral blooms. At the hotels the decorations are in keeping with the week, and at hundreds of private homes, where the overflow from the hotels will be cared for in part, decorations are going up in anticipation of tomorrow's opening events.

BLAST DISLODGES MOUNTAINSIDE

One of the biggest things in the blasting line ever done took place near Stein's pass when the whole side of a mountain was broken into small pieces and enough rock was dislodged to ballast 100 miles of track, all in one explosion, says the New York Sun.

Preparations for the blast had been going on for several weeks under the direction of G. W. Kearney, powder expert for the Southern Pacific, and A. B. Crane, an expert for the company which furnished the powder. In making the blast 78,000 pounds of powder was used. The object was to obtain rock for ballasting the Tucson division of the Southern Pacific. The sight when the powder was touched off was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in this part of the Southwest. The whole side of the mountain was lifted about 25 feet and then settled back a broken mass of stone.

It is estimated that a body of rock weighing 775,000,000 pounds was dislodged by this explosion.

Foreign Briefs

PARIS.—The Academy has awarded the Pontecoulant prize for astronomical work to Prof. Ernest William Brown of Yale.

BERLIN.—An invention, by means of which dirigible balloons may ascend perpendicularly without throwing out ballast, has undergone severe tests at the war office.

MANILA.—Jikiri, the famous Moro outlaw chief, and his entire band, have been quelled on Jolo island.

GIVES KENTUCKY TREASURY RELICS

Notes, Bills and Receipts of the Early Days Are Sent to State Official by Unknown Donor.

A valuable find for the State Historical Society has come into the possession of State Treasurer Edwin Farley of Frankfort, Ky. Captain Farley found in his mail a long envelope postmarked "Cincinnati," yellow with age, but otherwise in good condition.

The following typewritten memorandum was attached to the bundle: "These papers were found on the streets of Frankfort shortly after Governor Beckham's inauguration. They were laid away and forgotten until today, and it is a pleasure for me to restore them to the state treasurer."

No name was signed to the memorandum.

With considerable curiosity Captain Farley examined the papers and found several canceled treasury department checks drawn by Kentucky's former state treasurers, and a number of old receipts, including one signed by John Logan, the first treasurer of the state, and bearing the date of May 18, 1799. This is an interesting slip of paper, and bears upon its face the following: "May 18, 1799 — Received of George May 8 shillings, 8 pence, taxes and interest due on 20 acres second-rate land, second island above Green river; ditto, third island, 40 acres; ditto, fourth island, for the years 1792-3-4-5-6-7 and '08. "For John Logan, treasurer, David Logan."

SUMMER SCHOOL REGISTRY OPENS

Students are enrolling today for courses in the Harvard summer school, which opens Wednesday. The majority registering are present or prospective teachers, since the summer school is designed for teachers. The year the 96 courses offered represent nearly every university department and is the largest number yet offered by the university outside of term time.

A series of lectures, readings and organ recitals has been planned and a play will be given by the members of the public speaking courses July 28 and 29. On Friday evenings social meetings will be held in the Hemenway gymnasium and on Saturdays excursions will be arranged.

BIG CENTRAL MART PROJECT INTERESTS BOSTON MERCHANTS

(Continued from Page One.)

such as has been discussed from time to time, to be located between Postoffice square and the waterfront.

The success of the New York project is practically assured. Upward of 1,300,000 square feet of the floor area of the merchants and manufacturers exchange, as the building is to be designated, have already been applied for.

The purpose of the structure, for which the aggregate rental for the term is more than \$6,000,000, is to provide a place where the thousands of buyers who enter New York daily on the New Haven and New York Central railroad systems may supply their needs without going about the city.

More than 30 acres of space for salesrooms of varied industries are to be provided.

The deal for the site was closed by the representatives of the two railroads with the Nicholls-Ritter Realty & Financial Company, which is a St. Louis concern, with offices in the Flatiron building. The agent in the transaction was E. P. V. Ritter, vice-president of the company, who will also be president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

The plans call for the construction by the railroad companies of 12-story twin commercial buildings, covering the entire blocks from Forty-sixth to Forty-eighth street, Lexington avenue to Depew place, each 275 by 200 feet, and involve property valued at \$3,000,000 and a building investment of \$3,500,000.

Outside of the great magnitude of the transaction, it is important in that it determines the character of the improvements that will occupy the space over the tracks leading to the new \$20,000,000 Grand Central station, which has left a large unoccupied tract above the depressed tracks from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street, and from Lexington avenue west to Park avenue.

One of the buildings will be occupied largely by the New York Furniture Exchange, which is made up of the wholesale salesrooms of some 300 furniture manufacturers from all parts of the country. For 18 years they occupied the upper part of the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third street and Lexington avenue.

Charles E. Spratt, secretary of the New York Furniture Exchange, states that the new building devoted to the furniture industry, while containing 650,000 square feet of floor space, or about 15 acres, will not be any more than enough to supply the demand from furniture manufacturers.

The second of the two buildings, also containing 650,000 square feet, will be devoted to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, an organization planned upon parallel lines to those of the New York Furniture Exchange.

It will embrace all lines of merchandise, displaying among others manufacturers' samples of wearing apparel, knit goods, textiles, notions, novelties, toilet articles, foodstuffs, art goods, china, glass and pottery wares, automobile accessories, etc.

Applications are already in a large amount of space from English and European manufacturers, as well as from all parts of this country. Upon one floor of this building will be provided club rooms, offices, consultation rooms and every facility for the free use of the visiting merchants. There will also be a roof garden restaurant for use in summer.

The Furniture Exchange has demonstrated that the concentration in one building of salesrooms of several hundred manufacturers is practicable. It has attracted to that center an average of 15,000 retail dealers a year. The like can be done with other kinds of wholesale businesses, it is argued.

The manufacturers' salesrooms will be advertised extensively, and during the buying season a line of electric cars will be provided to convey visiting dealers from hotels and incoming trains.

In one of the buildings the lower floor will be given up to a large assembly hall for trade conventions, displays and exhibitions. It will take care of fixtures like the automobile show and the master car builders' convention, which was recently held at Atlantic City, when one of the extensive piers was entirely given over to displays of the machinery and appliances entering into the construction of railway cars.

The new buildings will conform in architecture to the new Grand Central station, the supervising architects of the New York Central preparing the design and James Stewart & Co. executing it. The aim is to surround the new station with structures in keeping with the importance of the railroad terminal, soon to be increased by the building of two big hotels over another portion of the depressed tracks.

The new Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange will be capitalized at \$1,000,000, and its directors will include E. P. V. Ritter, George C. Smith of the Vestinghouse companies, Alexander M. Stewart of James Stewart & Co., Liston

EAST BOSTON BOOM IS EXPECTED WITH THE NEW TERMINAL

Proposed Depot of Boston & Maine Railroad Reported to Include Narrow Gauge Line in Gigantic Plan.

According to information obtained today the investigation of the East Boston terminal possibilities and a draft of plans relating to the project is going rapidly forward under the supervision of the engineer of the East Boston Company. A route for the projected Boston & Maine line has been determined upon, although officers of the company decline to discuss its course for publication. One thing is stated as certain, however, namely that the Boston & Maine railroad terminal will be located on property of the East Boston Company. This, remarked an official of the company with candor, was what the East Boston Company was looking for.

When the East Boston Company's plan has been completed it will be submitted to the chief engineer of the Boston & Maine railroad. If it meets with the approval of the railroad its president, Lucius Tuttle, and Henry M. Whitney, president of the East Boston Company, will meet in conference, after which some interesting announcements may be looked for.

Charles E. Adams, treasurer of the East Boston Company, today spoke of the undertaking as one the success of which had been practically assured. According to him East Boston is the legitimate outlet for the Boston & Maine and he was voluble in quoting statistics to prove the brilliant prospects of East Boston. It has been recommended for its dock facilities by the state commission on national improvements and other state boards and by Desmond Fitzerald, the engineer, in a pamphlet issued last April. He also said its utility was proven by the gigantic undertakings of the New York Central interests who have already spent several millions and will ultimately expend \$4,500,000 in docks and other improvements. He stated that 37 per cent of the export trade of the port of Boston is now carried on through East Boston, and only 3 per cent by South Boston.

Asked how soon a tangible announcement of definite plan could be looked for, Mr. Adams replied that there would be interesting developments in the East Boston situation before the fall.

The fate of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, which may be said to hang in the balance when the Boston & Maine enters East Boston, is a matter that few care to discuss. The B. & M. denies owning this road, although the consensus of opinion is undoubtedly to the effect that it can control the narrow gauge road if it so desires. There is a general inclination to believe that the ultimate result of the whole matter will be the changing of this line from a narrow to a standard gauge and its inclusion in the Boston & Maine system.

GREEK PEASANT HAS RARE GEMS

The most gorgeously dressed immigrant who ever landed in America reached New York recently, and is bound for Eureka, Cal., says the San Francisco Examiner. She is Mrs. Papatirion Themis, and she is going to Eureka to join her husband and four children and make a home for them.

Mrs. Papatirion is a Greek peasant, and she crossed the Atlantic in the steerage, which never gave up admiring her attire during the whole voyage. She wore the Greek national costume of forest green, with a yoke of gold and multitudinous pearls, whose value in all is \$8000.

The immigration officials were open-mouthed with astonishment when Mrs. Papatirion came in sight.

L. Lewis of Keener & Lewis, attorneys, and Charles E. Spratt of the New York Furniture Exchange.

Treasurer Graves of the Walworth Manufacturing Company today was asked his opinion of the proposed central mart project. In reply Mr. Graves stated that he had just heard of the scheme and did not feel ready to say anything about it.

Secretary Thomas F. Anderson of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, when asked today if the association had at present any central place for displaying its wares, and if the association would be interested in such a railroad terminal mart in Boston, replied that the association had no such place and had not had any since the days of the old Shoe and Leather Exchange. He said, however, that he could not make any definite statement in regard to the association's probable attitude toward such a mart. President Charles C. Hoyt of the association is out of town.

Money Refunded

on prompt return of anything you buy here, which for any reason you do not want. We know you'll not abuse our confidence and we want your business. Our great trade winners are

The BETTER New Bedford Bed Hammock, \$10.00

The Wonderful DE LUXE Mattress, \$15.00

Full size—in two parts—five years' guarantee. Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi.

THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"CAUGHT IN THE RAIN."

Two laughing audiences were entertained Monday at the Orpheum theater by the Lindsay Morison stock company in "Caught in the Rain," a three-act comedy by William Collier and Grant Stewart. The cast:

Dick Crawford.....Howell Hanel
James Maxwell.....Walter Walker
Bryce Forrester.....Wyrley Birch
Bob Livingston.....George Wellington
George Thompson.....Joseph W. Walsh
Andrew Mason.....William Hasson
David Bertram.....Arthur Bradman
Jake Schneider.....Louis Thiel
Andy Cronin.....John McNeil
George Washington White.....James Devine
Club Messenger.....Roy Hurlbert
Muriel Mason.....Edna Bruns
Violet Mason.....Katherine Clinton
Mrs. Meriden.....Rose Morison
Nellie Gardner.....Mary Sanders

The humor arising from the entanglement of a bashful hero in a series of sentimental adventures is a never-failing fount of amusement for theatergoers. Such a hero is the witty Dick Crawford. The part calls for the poise and deftness in speech that Mr. Hanel is fully able to bring to a part. His success was complete.

The conquest of the shy Dick Crawford was a very pleasant spectacle as conducted by the charming Miss Bruns. In every new part in which she appears this young leading woman adds to the good impression she made in the opening performances of the season.

For good measure of sentiment there are two more affectionate couples. One very old pair were Mr. Birch and Miss Clinton as a thick-witted chappie trying to melt a sweet icicle. Their proposal scene aroused shouts of laughter. Miss Sanders and Mr. Wellington were another old pair.

As a sort of lemon drop in all this sweetness was the Mrs. Meriden of Miss Rose Morison. She proved a wholesome element of humor by her tart but good humored common sense. This was a neat bit of acting, and one of the best parts in which Miss Morison has appeared. Good work was also done by William Hasson, Louis Thiel and Joseph Walsh, to whom is also due the credit for the excellent staging of the play.

Walter Walker was very properly hard and businesslike in the part of Maxwell, and James Devine was extremely comical as a colored waiter at the club in the mountains. His cooking ability is confined to "ham and eggs," much to the disgust of the members.

The amusing incidents of the street scene were presented well, and the settings were excellent. We rather missed, however, a certain noble gentleman who formerly stood outside one of the shops and invited (per placard) the passersby to "Take me home for \$4.98." The downpour at the end of the first act was very wet indeed.

Next week, "The Ensign," William Haworth's naval drama.

CASTLE SQUARE SEASON.

With the performance of "Florodora" at the Castle Square Theater Saturday night the John Craig stock company closed its season of 44 weeks. The list of attractions for the season was as follows:

Aug. 28, "The Road to Yesterday," 15 times; Sept. 7, "The Devil," three weeks; Sept. 28, "The Three of Us," one week; Oct. 5, "Strongheart," one week; Oct. 12, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," one week; Oct. 19, "Judith," one week; Oct. 26, "The Admirable Crichton," one week; Nov. 2, "Secret Service," one week; Nov. 9, "The Man on the Box," one week; Nov. 16, "Brown of Harvard," one week; Nov. 23, "Are You a Mason?" one week; Nov. 30, "The House of a Thousand Candles," one week; Dec. 7, "The Earl of Pawtucket," one week; Dec. 14, "The Heir to the Hoar," one week; Dec. 21, "The Devil," one week; Dec. 28, "The Circus Girl," 10 weeks; March 1, "Old Heidelberg," one week; March 8, "The Lightning Conductor," one week; March 15, "You Never Can Tell," one week; March 22, "Her Own Way," one week; March 29, "All on Account of Eliza," one week; April 5, "The Little Princess," one week; April 12, "The Marriage of William Ashe," one week; April 19, "The Runaway Girl," three weeks; May 24, "The Geisha," one week; June 14, "At Yale," one week; June 21, "Florodora," two weeks.

This is a record that Mr. Craig may well be proud of. The uniformly high grade of his offerings has added greatly to the esteem in which Boston theatergoers hold him.

NOTES.

"The Golden Girl" and "The Alaskan" closed their runs in Chicago Saturday night. The former was played 203 times and the latter 115 times.

William Norris is now appearing in the Chicago company of "A Gentleman From Mississippi," playing the part of Bud Haines, one of the leading roles in the comedy.

Miss Elfrida Lasche, who will be remembered as ingenue at the Empire and the Castle Square theaters, is now leading woman with Worcester (Mass.) stock company.

Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson are writing a play for the use of Otis Skinner next season. It is to be called "Your Humble Servant." Mr. Skinner will act the character of a self-satisfied middle-aged actor of the "old school."

Paul Hervieu's new play, "Connais-Toi," which literally translated means "Know Thyself," was acted in Paris last week. The author puts this question to any man: "You are undoubtedly severe toward the faults of others; are you as severe toward your own faults?"

Berlin is having its regular Wagner cycle at the Royal Opera House with prices reduced. Certain seats may be had for the entire 10 performances for \$5.50.

KEITH'S.

A military spectacle called "Our Boys in Blue" was the appropriate leading number upon the holiday bill at Keith's Theater Monday. Seventeen soldiers, all of whom have seen actual service in the United States army, appeared in a remarkable series of gun and marching drills, and wall scaling.

In sharp contrast was the laughable sketch, "The Misfit Army," which gave comical imitations of the other act. Their burlesque baseball game was also very funny. John P. Wade & Co. appeared in a pleasing little combination of pathos and humor called "Marse Shelby's Chicken Dinner." Mr. Wade's impersonation of a faithful old colored servant is a very fine piece of acting.

Miss Lillian Shaw had some very pleasing songs and displayed a surprising sense of humor in her rendering of them. Miss Vinie Daly received a pleasant welcome from the audience, and proved that she was as agile and entertaining as ever in her dances and songs.

The other entertainers were: La Triska, a skilful pantomimist; Baxter and Southwick, wire performers; Silbon's trained cats, Haines and Vidocq in a nonsense sketch, and Brown and Ayer in original songs.

PARK THEATER SEASON.

Closing the longest engagement of the season at that house, "The Traveling Salesman" brought the dramatic year at the Park Theater to a close on Saturday evening. The season of Messrs. Charles Frohman, Rich and Harris has been conspicuous for the number of long engagements as well as for the presentation of works new to the Boston stage. Only the play that opened the season had been seen in this city before. The list follows:

1908, Aug. 24, Andrew Mack, in "Arrah-na-Pogue," two weeks; Sept. 7, Frank Lator, in "Prince Humbug," two weeks; Sept. 21, Marie Doro, in "The Richest Girl," three weeks; Oct. 12, Kyle Bellew, in "The Thief," five weeks; Nov. 23, Frank Daniels, in "Hook of Holland," eight weeks; 1909, Feb. 1, Hattie Williams, in "Fluffy Ruffles," six weeks; March 15, Joseph O'Mara, in "Peggy March," two weeks; March 29, William H. Crane, in "Father and the Boys," three weeks; April 19, "The Traveling Salesman," 11 weeks.

The house will now remain dark until the autumn. Many New York successes of the present season are booked for runs at the Park next season.

THE TREMONT SEASON.

With the drop of the final curtain upon "A Broken Idol" Saturday evening, the supplementary summer season at the Tremont Theater came to a conclusion. The house will now remain dark until the opening of the new dramatic year. The extra season has been on a par with the regular season, which was notable for the long engagements of "The Merry Widow," and other productions. The five weeks of the stay here of "A Broken Idol" were among the best of the season.

Next season the program promises to be even more interesting as the bookings have been made to continue the reputation already won among local theatergoers by this house. The season just closed continued without interruption from last August until the present month, a condition that is rarely found in Boston.

START ON SHAFT TO HENRY HUDSON

NEW YORK — Four little girls with four silver shovels broke ground on Spuyten Duyvil Hill Monday for the erection of a shaft to the memory of Henry Hudson.

The monument, which will be 100 feet high and 210 feet above the sea, is being erected by voluntary subscriptions and will cost \$100,000. The work is being done by the Henry Hudson monument committee of the Bronx Citizens' Hudson-Fulton celebration commission.

FISHGUARD STOP FOR CUNARD LINE

NEW YORK — The Cunard line has decided to make the experiment of having mail and passenger steamships call at Fishguard, on the coast of Pembroke-shire, South Wales, to save time on the outward and homeward voyages.

Fishguard is 32 miles nearer Queens-town than Holyhead, and 102 miles nearer than Liverpool. This means a saving of at least six hours against Liverpool and will enable passengers on the big liners to be certain of reaching London at reasonable hours.

AUSTRIA OPPOSES MANCHURIAN PACT

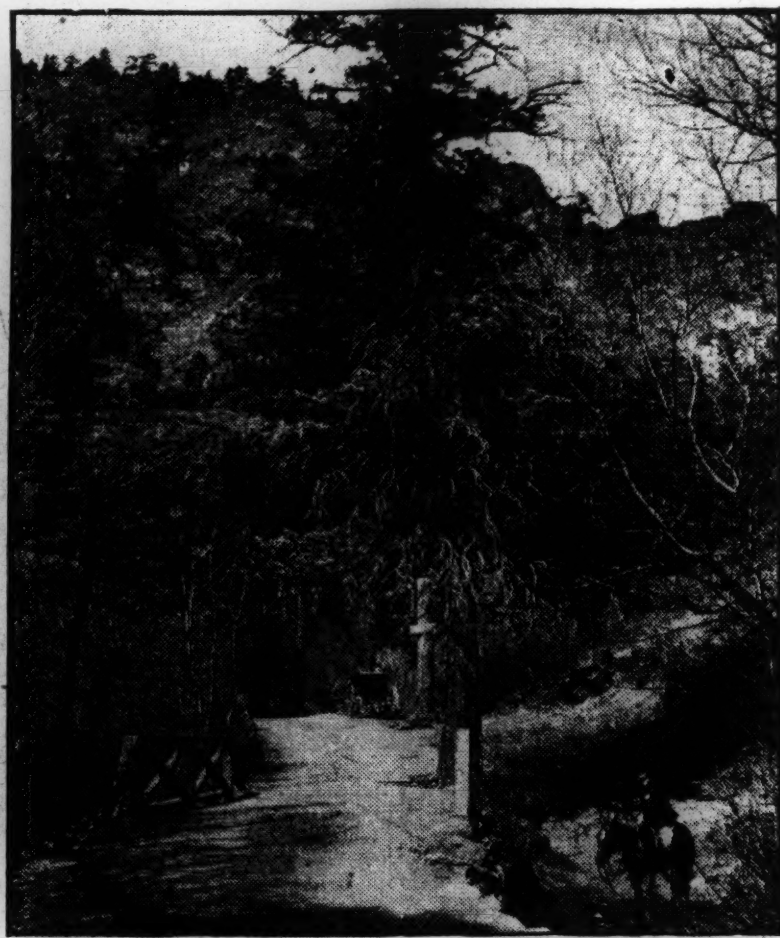
PEKING — Austria-Hungary has joined Great Britain and the United States in notifying China that they do not recognize the preliminary agreement between Russia and China devised for the administration of the Russian railroad area in Manchuria. These powers declare also that laws affecting the right to reside in the international settlements in China must originate with the treaty powers.

UNVEIL DUDLEY SHAFT.

DUDLEY, Mass. — The soldiers' monument unveiling, the leading feature of Dudley's Old Home Week celebration, took place Monday in front of the Nichols Academy buildings. The speakers were Congressman Washburn of Worcester, ex-Gov. A. J. Montague of Virginia and William Schofield of Malden. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Mary W. Davis.

COLORADO SPRINGS' BEAUTY
A CREDIT TO CITY'S FOUNDERS

Place Laid Out on Admirable Lines Has Developed into a Resort of Thirty-Five Thousand People—Lies at Foot of Pike's Peak in Midst of Fine Scenery.



VIEW NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

One of the fine roads in the picturesque Pike's Peak region, the picture showing the entrance to a canyon.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. — The Rocky mountains in their magnificent lengthwise sweep through the continent culminate in this vicinity, within the state of Colorado, where a central plateau rises 6000 feet above the level of the sea, while from it hundreds of granite peaks soar aloft into the solemn blue of the unmarred sky. Here the waters of the continent are divided and started on their careers to either ocean, and here the rock formations, rent and twisted into shapes fantastic and impressive by vast forces operating ages ago, delight the eye with their picturesqueness or fill the mind with wonder.

Within the past 30 years this region was the lair of wild beasts and the hunting ground of the red men. The great transcontinental hegin of gold-seekers, bound for the Pacific coast, traversed the country 300 miles to the northward. Far to the southward lies the Santa Fe trail, where the westward line of march of the English-speaking settler cut the frontier of the Spanish colonizer.

To the early explorers Pike's Peak, rising in unadorned whiteness into the blue, visible for 150 miles, served as a landmark and a beacon, but it was not until 1870, when the pioneer railroad was started southward from Denver, that the project of a city situated at the foot of Pike's Peak seemed anything but a dream. A tract of 10,000 acres was purchased and a policy of expenditure pursued which resulted in building up and beautifying the place, which was improved with shade trees and lawns that expensive irrigation works made possible. The shaded avenues are lined today with beautiful and costly residences, and the city has a population of 35,000. It is a strikingly prosperous place and the visitor at first is puzzled to know what the basis is on which this prosperity rests. It is not long, however, before it appears that it is as a railroad center that Colorado Springs thrives and that its railroad traffic is due to the tourist and the seeker for outdoor life.

DOVER OLD HOME DAY TOMORROW

DOVER, Mass. — Old Home day and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the town's incorporation will be observed tomorrow by the residents of Dover. The forenoon program includes a series of athletic events at 9 o'clock and literary exercises at the First Parish Church at 11 o'clock under the direction of Frank Smith, author of "The History of Dover." Mr. Smith will deliver the address of welcome, the Rev. William R. Lora will offer the invocation, and the Rev. George H. Badger will read an original hymn. Frederic J. Stimson will give an historical address.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be exercises in the town hall, including addresses by Asa Talbot, Dr. William T. Porter, B. Edwin Guy, Richard W. Hale, Hubbard C. Packard and Congressman Charles Q. Tirrell. A baseball game is scheduled for 4 o'clock. The Savin Memorial building will be open for public inspection from 10 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 2 p. m., also the rooms of the Dover Historical Society.

Descendants of the early settlers have been selected as ushers, those at the church to be Miss Irene Bacon, Miss Esther Bond, Miss Alma Chickering and Miss Martha A. Coburn; those at the town hall, Allen F. Smith, George Mann, Judson Battelle, William T. Tisdale and Charles Thompson.

ARMY CONTRACT GOES TO BOSTON

A contract has been awarded by the war department to C. E. Currier & Co. of Boston to build at Fort Strong in Boston harbor, one double set of enlisted men's quarters, one four-set of officers' quarters, one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters and one double set of firemen's quarters, at a total cost of \$89,487.

The Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy is the lowest bidder for constructing a naval lighter for use on the Potomac river in the transportation of guns and ammunition between the Washington Navy Yard and the navy proving grounds at Indian Head, Md. The bid was for \$24,250.

SUNGARI TRADE IS ISSUE.

WASHINGTON — The exchanges between Russia and China regarding the attitude of the latter toward the opening of the Sungari river to international trade, which have their basis in the desire of Japan to trade on that waterway, are exciting interest at the state department.

RESIDENCE FIRED BY TOY BALLOON

WEST ORANGE, N. J. — A toy July 4 balloon descended upon the roof of the residence of E. Remington Nichols in Llewellyn park, and the building was damaged by fire and water to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The exact amount cannot be ascertained until Mr. Nichols and his family return from the Thousand Islands, where they have been for a week.

GRAFTON RAILWAY LINE IS SURVEYED

GRAFTON, Mass. — The proposed street railway line connecting the terminus of the Grafton and Worcester line to that of the Blackstone Valley line at Farnumville, has been surveyed by Civil Engineer P. Willis Rugg and George A. Gleason of Worcester.

The run would avoid a steep grade known as Brewster hollow, if the farmers upon whose land the road will cross will sell. But before final arrangements for the buying of the land, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company will make an application for a franchise from the town of Grafton.

GASOLINE PRICES TO BE JUMPED

NEW YORK — Prices of gasoline and naphtha will be advanced next month by the Standard Oil Company. For the first time since its establishment the company has been forced to draw on its reserve supply and as a result the raise in price is announced.

At the works in Bayonne, N. J., it is reported that the production has not nearly equaled the output. The demand for the fluids for automobiles and naphtha launches has been enormous. Last year more than 1,000,000 barrels were sold for those purposes alone.

POLICE INVESTIGATE FIRE.

Fire, the origin of which is being investigated by the police, partly destroyed a five and one half story tenement house at 23 Wall street, West End, at 2 o'clock this morning, causing \$1000 damage. The house was occupied by 21 persons, 10 of whom were children. That all escaped uninjured was due to the quick action of the fire department and the police.

WASTE OF BILLIONS
WOULD BE STOPPED
BY LESS ARMAMENT

Economics of War Shown By the Expenditures in Three Recent Conflicts

Spanish-American-Philippine War	\$800,000,000
To United States	700,000,000
To Spain and Philippines	100,000,000
British-Boer War	\$1,300,000,000
To Great Britain	1,250,000,000
To Boer Republics	50,000,000
Russo-Japanese War	\$1,735,000,000
To Russia	935,000,000
To Japan	800,000,000
Total for three wars	\$3,835,000,000

Expenditure of this sum on constructive educational lines would have resulted in an international understanding that would have made misunderstanding impossible.

For \$935,000,000 the Russian government could have sent its entire army of the far east on a friendly mission to Japan. For \$800,000,000 Japan could have sent all troops who were with the colors during the war on a peace commission to Russia, resulting in pleasant mutual relations.

Firing one big gun costs...\$1700
Workingman's wages for three years.
School mistress' salary for three years.
Cost of workingman's home.
Would pay for college education at \$425 a year.
Dreadnought costs...\$10,500,000
Value of land and buildings of Harvard, Hampton and Tuskegee.
Two-thirds valuation of grounds and buildings of all colleges in Massachusetts or Ohio.
Would build 500 locomotives costing \$20,000 each.
Costs as much per annum to maintain as the endowing a small college.

(Continued from Page One.)

to the colors in that fray on an expedition of peaceful observation and instruction to the banks of the far off Neva.

Each contingent of visitors would have been more welcome in the communities which it visited, on account of the money which it would have spent. The Russian visitors would have returned to their fatherland so impressed with the industry, thrift and frugality of the Japanese among themselves and their courtesy and hospitality to strangers, and the Japanese tourists would have carried home with them such tales of the kind treatment accorded them by their hard-working, plain-living Russian hosts that no soldier on either side would ever have been willing to fire a shot at his former entertainers.

Such an exchange of courtesies sounds wildly impossible, yet any military man will testify that the arrangements for such an expedition would be simple compared with the problems of transport and supply in a very puny war.

This is an era of organization, and one of the telling points in favor of organized peace in place of the disorganization of war is, that the fruits of organization are far less costly than the fruits of disorganization. It is a characteristic of huge industrial organizations that they minimize the cost of production. The cost of maintaining a United World would be less, relatively, than that of maintaining the United States. With the staggering burden imposed by the supposed necessity of building battle-ships and mustering armies eliminated, the money saved would afford every working man and woman an education which would materially increase his or her output or shorten the hours of toil, thus lengthening those of recreation pleasure and self-cultivation.

The cost of a first-class battleship equals the valuation of all the land and the 100 buildings Harvard University has accumulated in more than 250 years, plus all the land and buildings of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. A modern battleship becomes obsolete in about 15 years. Harvard University has increased in usefulness in more than geometrical progression in the more than a quarter millennium of its existence.

The wastage incident to merely keeping in a state of preparedness for war—the powder burned in maintaining the gunnery standard, the intricate high-power rifles converted into junk by a new invention, the big guns rendered useless by their own concussion, the ships and armaments that become obsolete and are sent to the scrap-heap—in the establishments of the nations would, if massed in a yearly sum, pay all the governmental expenses of a republic of moderate size, the neutrality of which was guaranteed by the nations, and which consequently did not have to spend 60 or 70 per cent of its revenues to preserve its integrity.

The firing of one of the big guns costs approximately, including the deterioration of the piece itself, \$1700. This equals the pay of a laborer for nearly three years; it equals the salary of many a school teacher for four years. It would build and equip the modest home of many a working man, and it would pay for a college education of four years at \$425 a year.

A Dreadnought costing \$10,500,000 represents two-thirds the total valuation of the grounds and buildings of all the colleges and universities in either Massachusetts or Ohio. Its cost is equivalent to that of 500 locomotives at \$20,000 each. Its cost of maintenance is \$1,000,000 a year, a fair working endowment for a small college or academy.

REMARKABLE STREET POST
CLOCK IN CITY OF SAN DIEGO

It Has Twenty Dials, Giving the Time in Foreign Cities Also, and Cost Three Thousand Dollars.

WORKS ARE VISIBLE

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The street post clock which was installed by the J. Jessop jewelry firm in this city last year is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is unique in many respects, one of its distinctive features being that it is the first clock of this kind ever made having a tourmaline jeweled movement, the gems being taken from the firm's own mines at Mesa Grande, this county. Beside the tourmaline, the California jade, topaz and agate were used.

It is the first street post clock ever made with 20 dials. The center of the four-foot dial is 15 feet from the sidewalk. The north dial of the clock has a center dial two feet in diameter, which indicates San Diego's time. This dial is surrounded by 12 smaller dials, each about 10 inches in diameter, telling the time of the following cities: New York, London and Liverpool, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Tokio, Hong Kong, Melbourne, City of Mexico, Milan and Cape Town. As well as telling the seconds, minutes and hours, this remarkable timepiece indicates the date, day of the week, and month.

The works are visible, being enclosed with plate glass, and in this it is unique, since no other street post clock was ever finished in this manner. At night the works below and the dials above are illuminated by electricity.

The clock is made and finished equal to a first-class watch, the best gun metal and finest steel being used; even the large plates are damascened like a watch of the best make. The escapement is what is known as the gravity precision escapement, and has several novel improvements, all of which the firm has patented.

The motive power is a 200-pound weight, and the clock winds itself automatically.

The clock stands 21 feet high over all, and is surmounted by a large eagle, the whole being a most imposing affair, while those who happen along at the time the eight tubular bells are chiming the hour are impressed with their melody.

This monument of horological skill has its inception in the mind of Joseph Jessop 12 years ago, and is the crowning glory of his 35 years' business career. It took 15 months of painstaking, persistent work, and an expenditure of \$3000 to complete the clock, which also has the distinction of being the first street post-clock in the world built in a retail store.

The construction of the clock was entirely original. Drawings were made, the patterns of every part were constructed, and even special tools had to be designed and made for this particular work.

Joseph Jessop came to this city with his family from England in 1890, and established his present business in 1892.

GERMAN PARTIES
HOLD MEETINGS

BERLIN—Two groups of the Radical party and the National Liberals have held extraordinary conventions in Berlin to discuss action with reference to the finance reform question. The welding of the various Liberal factions into a great united parliamentary party found support at all the conventions, but no definite steps were taken to carry out the proposition.

The conventions were held separately and adopted resolutions approving the position taken by the respective parties in the Reichstag and affirming opposition to the new coalition of Conservatives, Centrists and Poles.

BAY STATE PASTOR RESIGNS.
NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass.—The Rev. V. H. Deming, for nine years pastor of the Grace Union Church, has tendered his resignation to accept a call to the eastern part of the state.



POST CLOCK IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Made from original design by a retail firm and has a tourmaline jeweled movement.

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U. S. SAILORS HELP
AT PORTLAND FIRE

PORTLAND, Me.—A fire loss of about \$25,000 was the result here late Monday night of a conflagration which was only kept under control by the entire fire department, aided by crews of sailors from the battleships Wisconsin and Virginia.

The fire originated in the large wooden building at 32-34 Plum street, occupied as a repair shop by the F. O. Bailey Carriage Company, and spread by means of connecting wooden sheds to a three-story brick building at 51-53 Union street, a distance of about 400 feet. The damage to buildings and contents is partly covered by insurance. The fire was kept from spreading to adjoining buildings.

BOSTON CHURCH CALLS PASTOR.
NEWPORT, R. I.—It is reported that the Rev. James Austin Richards, pastor of the United Congregational Church, has received a call to the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church of Boston.

HOTELS

HOTEL HEINZEMAN

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

The most exclusive family hotel in the city. Modern in every respect. Dining room unexcelled. American and European plan. Popular rates. 618-620 South Grand Avenue. One block from Central Park. One-half block from Postoffice. Close to all car lines.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 23rd Street. Near 5th Ave. Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

European Plan 450 Rooms with Telephone Baths free on each floor. Fireproof. Rates, \$1.00 and Up. Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Centre of Theatre and Shopping District. A. W. EAGER.

Hotel Narragansett

Broadway, at 33d Street. New York City.

WITH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION. American and European Plans. J. CARL TUCKER, Manager.

LANCASTER INN, Lancaster, Mass., open all year. Comfortable, homelike; good rooms, excellent table. Spend week-ends here. AUTO DINNERS a specialty. E. A. DORE.

SCHOOLS

THE ALLEN SCHOOL. A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant. Individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific schools. Athletic training. For catalogue, address EVERETT STARR JONES, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton, Mass.

LORING VILLA SCHOOL. Arlington Heights (suburb of Boston), Mass. Home and day school for girls and young ladies, under the management of Christian Scientists. College preparatory, etc. For detailed information, address the Principals.

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TAFT TODAY VIEWS THE PAGEANTRY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

speakers were Gov. Hughes, ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York and Judge Albert C. Barnes of Chicago.

An original poem, entitled "Song for the Tercentenary of Lake Champlain," was composed by Clinton Scollard of Clinton, N. Y., for the occasion. The closing stanza, which follows a recital of the battles on and about the lake, runs as follows:

Ah, pageant of the past! the trump, the life,

The reeling shock of arms, today are banded;

Down closing vistas fade the stress and strife;

Now concord reigns, fair Gateway of the Land!

The Indian dream of Hiawatha, which formed a picturesque part of the day's program was produced by 150 Indians, original descendants of the Algonquians and Iroquois, who participated in Champlain's battle, under the direction of L. O. Armstrong of Montreal, on a floating island constructed on barges.

Governor Hughes in the course of his address said:

"We begin today the ceremonies in commemoration of an event of extraordinary significance. Three nations join today in common recognition of the sons who here displayed valor and heroism worthy of the highest standards of each. Without taunt or bitterness, without vain regret for the inevitable, without the suspicions of ill will or the boasts of ill-natured rivalry, we retrace the paths of early strife."

Governor Hughes dwelt at some length on the historical features of the occasion, and added:

"Upon this vantage point have stood French and English, each in its turn bent upon dominating the future of this favored land. Each regarded the other as the foe of its ambition, and its rival in the scheme of conquest. But destiny would have it otherwise, and amid these ruins of ambition were laid the foundations of the republic under whose banner we meet today, the friend of both France and of England, in whose blessings the children of both the ancient rivals share, whose peaceful progress is a boon to all mankind."

The Hon. Seth Low, in his speech, pointed out the sequences whereby the United States became a nation, first in the wresting of her possessions from France by England, then in the revolutionary war in which the French aided the colonists, and said:

"It is the happiest feature of the celebration that representatives of France, of England, of Canada, and of the United States, and of the Indian aborigines, are met here on terms of amity and concord, on this spot where so often in the olden days they met as enemies under contending banners. Out of this happy concord may there continually develop a spirit of good feeling, which more and more, as the centuries roll on, shall grow into an all-embracing brotherhood of men."

Swinging at her anchor a short distance from the site of the pageant was a production of Champlain's caravel, "Don De Dieu," which was used last summer at the Quebec tercentenary.

In the evening the commissioners and guests left for Ft. Ticonderoga. The Indian pageants were repeated and there was an elaborate display of fireworks at Crown Point.

Burlington Has a Program for Every Day of the Week

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Crowds of visitors are here for the Lake Champlain tercentenary. The initial celebration was held in connection with the Fourth of July features, and special exercises took place in City Hall park.

Congressman D. J. Foster of Burlington presided, and the speakers included Gov. George H. Prouty, the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Protestant bishop of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. G. G. Atkins of Detroit.

Band concerts in City Hall park were arranged for morning, afternoon and evening. During the forenoon there were two parades, the first being made up of fancifully decorated automobiles. Later the military and civic parade, the principal feature of the day's festivities, was held.

The military section was composed of the first squadron of the eleventh cavalry, stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, and the first infantry regiment of the Vermont national guard, which is holding its annual encampment near this city. Fraternal and patriotic organizations were also in line, and there were numerous decorated floats.

The program in Burlington for today and the rest of the week follows:

Tuesday—French-American day, with literary exercises in the French language.

Wednesday—Fraternal Society day, with impressive parade.

Thursday—Presidential day, grand military parade, marathon race and Indian pageants.

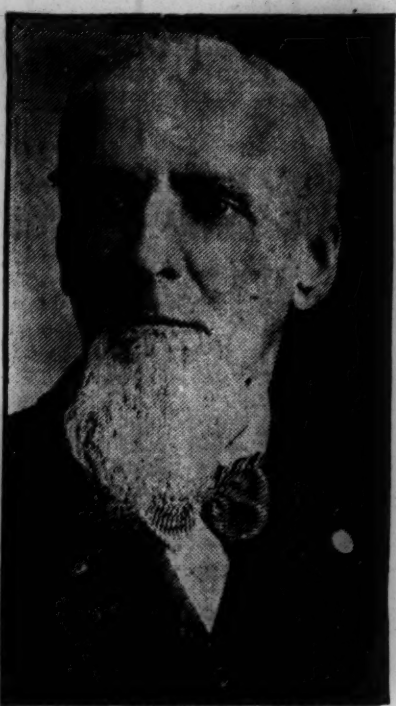
Friday—Religious and civic exercises at Isle La Motte and dedication of memorial to Seth Warner and Remember Baker; Merchants' day at Burlington, with military and racing features.

Saturday—Unveiling of memorial tablet at University of Vermont by Daughters of 1812.

Taft Delivers an Address at Norwich Anniversary

NORWICH, Conn.—President Taft was the guest of honor at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Norwich Monday. In an ad-

Los Angeles Organizes a League of Justice to Fight Grafters of City



GEORGE ALEXANDER.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—One of the most significant movements for the cleansing of civic life yet undertaken in southern California is crystallizing into what will be known as "The Los Angeles League of Justice." It will be patterned after the league organized in San Francisco to fight graft.

Frank G. Finlayson, a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, has been elected president of the local league, and a committee of 100 has in hand preliminaries of the organization.

This committee is headed by Mayor George Alexander, and with him are associated city officials, educators and other professional men as well as women who are leaders in club and social life. Guy Eddy, assistant prosecuting attorney, is included in the committee.

Many of the machine politicians look with grave concern upon the prospect before them at the next state election, when they must face the combined forces of good government.

Washington Briefs

A message from the President recommending an appropriation to pay the claim of a subject of Montenegro for the loss of certain property in Texas was read in the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The secretary of war is authorized by a House resolution passed by the Senate to loan cots and tents for use of the forty-third national encampment of the G. A. R. at Salt Lake City.

Domestic Briefs

ST. LOUIS—Mrs. H. C. Schreiner of St. Louis announces that she will start July 28 on a 1500-mile walk to Boston in 45 days.

WORCESTER FIRM TO BUILD. WORCESTER, Mass.—The Warren Leather Goods Company has purchased from Charles E. Adams the land and buildings at 88 Austin street and will erect a five or six-story building to cover the entire lot containing over 7000 square feet.

dress to the people, after the military parade and civic display, the President, taking for his theme the church influence in the building up of Norwich, expressed his own views upon the liberty of religious belief.

He pleaded that every man should be allowed to worship God in his own way. The President declared that the American forefathers came to this country ostensibly to escape religious intolerance, but as a matter of fact came in order that they might follow out their own religious ideas in their own way and with a large degree of intolerance toward any other form of belief.

"We have passed beyond that now," said the President, "and are coming more and more to realize the right of the individual to worship God as he may choose."

The President's address was largely historical in character. The day was replete with historic incident. An open-air pageant during the morning hours depicted scenes leading down from the wars between the Mohegan and Narragansett tribes of Indians, through the purchase of the site of Norwich town from Uncas to revolutionary days, the welcome to Washington, the return of the soldiers from the civil war, the dawn of peace, the present day and the hope of the future.

The pageant, held on a grassy plot surrounded by giant trees, was a pretentious undertaking, several hundred persons taking part in the tableaux.

The President left late in the evening for Albany, where he was joined today by other distinguished guests en route to the tercentenary celebration at Lake Champlain.

OHIO'S SPLENDID CROP PROSPECTS

COLUMBUS—The state crop report for July places the condition of winter wheat at 77 against 73 in June and 86 at this time a year ago; of corn 88 compared with 87 at this time last year. The acreage shows an increase of 2 per cent; condition of oats 96 contrasted with 91 in June and 77 at this time last year.

SAYS CORPORATION TAX SANCTIONS THE "HOLDING COMPANY"

WASHINGTON—Members of the Senate have taken a lively interest in the proposition set forth by Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota that the corporation tax bill, which passed the Senate so handsily, is so drawn as to give a certain legal sanction to the so-called "holding company." Senator Clapp is recognized as one of the best constitutional lawyers in the Senate, and his views on the subject of the "holding company" come almost as those of a specialist on account of the interest which everybody in the Northwest took in the prosecution of the "holding company" known as the Northern Securities Company case.

The so-called "merger" of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific with the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad systems was accomplished through the instrumentality of a "holding company." When the case instituted by Governor Van Zandt and carried to the supreme court by the then Attorney-General Philander C. Knox was finally decided, the result of the supreme court ruling was to declare "holding companies" outlawed. The decision was looked upon as a great victory and a long step toward checking the growth of monopolies. Anything tending to undo this decision is naturally regarded with disfavor by those who aided in securing it.

In his speech on the corporation tax in the Senate Senator Clapp pointed out this defect. Among other things he said: "There is another point in this measure, and I am going to be very plain about these matters. For seven years the American people have aligned themselves under the leadership of that man (Roosevelt) who was extolled by the senator from Oregon (Mr. Bourne), in a speech commenting on this amendment, which in fact is the first marked reactionary step against the policies of Theodore Roosevelt that has ever been brought into this body. That man Roosevelt for seven long years was battling against that spirit in this country which for brevity and popular acceptance we may term 'a trust,' and senators, before you vote for this amendment read this amendment and ask yourselves if you are prepared to go home and tell your people that you voted for the first piece of legislation ever offered in the American Congress which recognized, not the legality, to be sure, but which recognized the existence of the trust-holding and trust proposition, and that is what I believe this amendment does."

Senator Borah of Idaho shares Senator Clapp's opinion in this regard. The Idaho senator takes exception particularly to that section of the bill by which the earnings of a corporation are exempted from taxation when such corporation stock is a part of the holdings of another corporation. In attempting to exempt such stock earnings and thus to avoid an unfair duplication of taxation, the Senate has, according to Mr. Borah, recognized a right in one corporation to hold stock in another corporation; and not only that, but such stock holding is encouraged by exemption from taxation.

In expressing his unwillingness to vote for the corporation tax in the form recommended by Mr. Aldrich, Senator Clapp said he was willing to vote for any one of four other ways of raising revenue. If additional revenue were needed after the tariff bill was perfected, Senator Clapp said he was willing to vote for an additional tax on tobacco. If that would not do he recommends an additional tax on intoxicating liquors. If neither of these would answer, he was willing, he said, to vote for an income tax or an inheritance tax. Senator Clapp said the inheritance tax appealed to him particularly, "but I believe," he said, "that inheritances are justly the subject of taxation to a point where both state and federal government can take toll from the passing of an estate; and the taxing of the toll by the federal government would not militate against the toll taken by the state government."

Sensor Clapp said he did not think the inheritance toll should be called a tax.

"Strictly speaking," he said, "an inheritance tax is not a tax but rather a toll collected only once in each generation, and it would not reach the vast portions which in this country escape federal taxation and which justly ought to contribute their share to the burden of such taxation."

An interesting incident in the debate over the corporation was the announcement by Senator Root that he believed the supreme court to be in error in its decision against the constitutionality of the last income tax law. In other words, he agrees with Senator Bailey that the income tax was constitutional and is constitutional, and that the so-called Pollock case was decided wrong. From this point, however, the opinions of Senators Bailey and Root diverge. The former holds that it is the duty of Congress to reenact the income law, while Senator Root holds that it is the duty of Congress to bow to the wrong opinion of the supreme court.

On this question there are two schools of thought in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. One school argues that the only way to secure any advance in jurisprudence, as in other things, is to overturn precedents. The other school holds that precedent is sacred and particularly when made by the supreme court. Right or wrong, the supreme court must be recognized, say these people, as the last arbiter of all questions of law and politico-economics.

How Proposed Amendment To Provide an Income Tax Will Look in Constitution

HERE is the income tax amendment proposition to be decided by vote of the states:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution: "Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Expect Corporation Tax Will Pass in Conference

WASHINGTON—It is widely believed here that the House in conference will yield to the Senate and accept the corporation tax provision. Speaker Cannon, speaking to one of the prominent senators from the West, said that he was inclined to favor the corporation tax, and it is understood that Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee feels the same way. This would seem to indicate that the House in conference will be willing to drop its inheritance tax amendment.

The chief argument against the inheritance tax is that it is double taxation, and if enacted would lead ultimately to the repeal of the inheritance tax laws in most of the states. The fight to be rid of this double tax would follow the line of least resistance, which in this case would be an attack on the state legislatures, repeal by Congress being very much more difficult. Every state which would thus repeal its inheritance law would be giving up a source of rich revenue. The inheritance tax law is in operation in nearly all of the states.

Very few people in Congress share Senator Aldrich's optimistic opinion that it will be possible in a couple of years, or as soon as the new tariff law reaches its normal capacity as a revenue producer, to repeal the corporation tax law. It is believed, rather, that once this new tax is made a law it will become very popular, and that instead of repealing it Congress will be urged to add other taxes of a similar character, taxes on wealth, until a surplus is piled up in the treasury which will cause a demand for a lowering of tariff duties. The cost of living, it will be charged, is largely due to the high duties, and so, in the interest of the "common people," the demand for lowering of duties will be made, the special taxes on wealth making such a step economically safe.

Relative to the personnel of the committee itself Senator Hale of Maine has decided that he will serve. It is almost certain, too, that Senator Smoot will also be on the committee. He will either displace Senator Burrows or Senator Cullom. It is also learned that it is practically certain that Congressman McCall of Massachusetts will be one of the conferees of the House. It had been thought that because Senators Aldrich and Hale would represent New England, New England would not be given another place on the committee, even if tradition in that respect would have to be violated. The chances of Congressman Hill of Connecticut, who is entitled to the place on the committee, are understood to be almost nil. He hails from New England, and New England cannot expect still another place. It is said that Representative Boutell of Illinois will be selected in his place.

French Tariff Debater Urges Commercial Union

PARIS—During the debate on tariff revision in the French Chamber of Deputies Monday and which was continued today, M. Cruppi, minister of commerce, as the government's spokesman, defined the government's position. He insisted primarily upon close union in the economic and political relations of France with foreign countries. The French government, he said, favored a policy of commercial agreements, which pure protectionists, as well as free traders, rejected, and consequently opposed any except a moderate and prudent revision which would not compromise economic relations abroad.

M. Cruppi spoke in particularly sympathetic terms of the United States, saying that the French government fully indorsed the words of M. Barthou, the minister of public works, when he declared that there was good ground for equitable and reciprocal concessions.

"Our commercial and industrial interests as proved by resolutions passed by the French chambers of commerce," he said, "fear a too extended revision and favor reciprocity treaties."

For the purpose of negotiations, the government, he urged, needed a wider divergence between the maximum and minimum rates than the present tariff afforded, but he thought that the proposed 50 per cent in many cases was too high. The government indorsed the proposed rates on turbines, sewing machines, electric lamps, phonographs and automobiles, which protected new industries. Upon 173 articles the government and the tariff commission are now in accord, but upon the remainder the government and the commission disagree. With regard to the latter, the minister mentioned particularly those relating to oleaginous oils and other articles in which the United States is deeply interested.

Virginia Board Inspects New Bronze Statue of Washington



(Courtesy of the Providence Journal.)

THE SOUTH'S NOBLE TESTIMONIAL.

This replica of Houdon's statue of "The Father of His Country" will represent Virginia at the national capital.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the commission appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to inspect the bronze replica of Houdon's famous marble statue of George Washington, express themselves as very well pleased with the work.

Each state is entitled to have two statues at Washington, and this bronze together with the memorial of Gen. Robert E. Lee, will represent Virginia at the national capital.

Congress will pass on their acceptance next winter. The commission was taken in automobiles directly to the Gorcham Company, where it inspected the statue. The cast

for the figure was made by Herman Walthausen of New York, and all of the work was done here. The members of the committee who took the trip from the South were Richard B. Davis, chairman, Petersburg; Senator T. D. Gold, Clarke county; H. C. Rice, Blackstone; George T. Sipe, Harrisonburg; Judge G. L. Christian, Richmond; Capt. J. F. Featherly and Senator Don P. Halsey, Lynchburg.

The commission was entertained at dinner at the Squantum Club by J. Frank Aldrich, John S. Holbrook, vice-president of the Gorcham Company; John F. P. Lawton, W. E. Keyes, F. C. Lawton, W. C. Codman, William Codman and W. A. Day.

DICKINSON TO CUT FORT EXPENSES

WASHINGTON—Secretary Dickinson is back in Washington from his extended trip of inspection of the North Atlantic coast fortifications.

It is stated that the secretary of war undertook the journey in an attempt to discover wherein the appropriations for the army establishment may best be cut.

The secretary is well satisfied with the results of his trip, so far as his observation of the fortifications is concerned. He praises the discipline of the men behind the big guns and the manner in which the latter are served.

The inspection of the forts will enable the secretary to make certain reductions in the appropriations for them, and will aid in getting within the \$20,000,000 cut that President Taft expects the army budget to stand. This reduction is to be below the high mark set by the army appropriation bill passed at the last session.

WAKEFIELD ASKS BIDS ON CHURCH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Plans for the new Congregational church which is to be erected on the site of the handsome stone edifice destroyed by fire Feb. 21 have been approved and the building committee has issued a call for bids for rebuilding.

The exterior of the new church will resemble the former edifice, but minor changes will be made in the auditorium. The chapel area will be excavated and room thus provided for kitchen and other conveniences. There will be nine classrooms in the basement chapel, three in the basement and six in the second story. The heating apparatus and the coal bins will be outside of the main building.

WORK ON CROSSINGS TO BE URGED.

Mayor Edward A. Walker of Waltham announced today that he and City Solicitor Thomas E. Carey will appear before the Massachusetts railroad commissioners tomorrow morning and seek to prevent further delay in the actual work of the abolition of grade crossings in Waltham.

Taft Plans to Legislate Holding Companies Out of Existence in the Country

WASHINGTON—The complaint in the Senate that the corporation tax was objectionable because it recognized the moral right of a corporation to own stock in other corporations, and thus countenance holding companies, has brought out information that it is a part of the President's program next winter to induce Congress to enact laws legislating holding companies out of existence and forbidding their formation.

TUNNEL OPENING TO BE OBSERVED

Jersey City Lays Plans for Noisy Celebration When River Tube Is Used on July Nineteenth.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—This city is planning a big noise as the initial feature of its jollification on July 19 to celebrate the opening of the twin tunnel tubes under the Hudson river from Cortlandt street to Exchange place.

When the first train starts on its trip Jerseyward with the tunnel guests as passengers 20 dynamite bombs will be exploded high in the air over the Pennsylvania railroad ferryhouse. Then every locomotive and factory whistle in the lower part of the town will be expected to make a noise and every ferry and tug boat on the river will join.

A feature of the celebration will be a fireworks display at night at the new county West Side park.

BIG COLONY PLAN IN INLAND EMPIRE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Plans have been completed by J. G. Crawford of Heppner Ore., to place 1000 German and Hungarian families on 18,000 acres of wheat land in the northern part of Morrow county, southwest of Spokane.

The land was formerly part of the Woolery estate and is now owned by Portland people. The colonization is to be completed during the coming fall.

Mr. Crawford says the heads of many of the families are men of means and the others are familiar with the various branches of agriculture, thus making a valuable addition to the southern part of the inland empire.

Plans are also under way to send parties of colonists into Stevens county and other points along the Columbia river in the northern part of Washington, where are thousands of acres of lands adapted to growing cereals and all kinds of vine and tree fruits.

There is also a movement on foot in Spokane to provide lands owned by the government and the state for those who are not successful in the big drawing organized by Uncle Sam to dispose of 750,000 acres of Indian lands in Washington, Idaho and Montana in August.

LINE TO COST FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

PITTSBURG—The New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads will spend more than \$5,000,000 on the construction of the Lake Erie & Eastern, to which the Youngstown city council has granted a franchise to build through that city.

More than \$2,000,000 has been spent for the right of way, and it is likely actual construction will be started some time this summer, as all surveys and plans have been prepared and approved.

The Lake Erie & Eastern is to be used jointly by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, other New York Central lines and the Pennsylvania in handling traffic between Pittsburgh and the lakes. It will connect with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie near Youngstown and with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania near that city.

SLATED TO HEAD NEW SCHOOL.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Elmer H. Fish, an instructor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is slated for the position of principal of the proposed new industrial school for which the city just recently appropriated \$125,000 and turned it over to the industrial school committee for the erection of a suitable school building.

SOMERVILLE HOMES BURN.

Fire early this morning partly destroyed the homes of Frank Gorfin and Sidney E. Hayden at 511 A. Medford street, Somerville. Patrolman Doolan carried Mrs. F. T. Hazelton of New York, guest of the Hayguens, from the second story to safety.

BOSTON WOMAN A CANDIDATE.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Edith B. Minot of Boston appears to be the choice of the National Amateur Press Association for president. The thirty-fourth annual convention of the association opened Monday.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

ELSMERE, DEL. U. S. A.

Made in SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, WARRERS, DISCS and Special Shapes

Metall Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.

SPECIAL DIAMOND HORN FIBRE for Automobile Parts, Gears and Railroad Insulation. This material is also made into trunks, boxes, cans and cars. Catalogue, prices and samples on application. A few sub-agents wanted.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA PLEASED BY QUIETER FOURTH RESULT

Successful Plans Tried by Many Cities Are Promised Additional Supporters Next Year, When More Communities Will Endeavor to Avoid Noise.

(Continued from Page One.)

SAN FRANCISCO—The July 4 celebration in the city was of the "quiet" variety. The ordinance prohibiting the sale or discharge of fireworks and fireworks was rigidly enforced.

SARATOGA, N. Y.— "A noiseless Fourth" was observed in this village Monday, the local ordinance prohibiting the sale and use of explosives being strictly enforced.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Independence day observance here was the quietest in the history of the city. There were no serious accidents and but few arrests for violations of the police regulations.

WASHINGTON—There was a marked contrast between this and other Fourth's here. Not a firecracker was heard and no fireworks of any kind except those handled by citizens in charge of the public celebration. Not a single accident or fire resulting from the Fourth celebration was reported, and the police made fewer arrests than usual.

CHICAGO—This city and its suburbs gave strong evidence of the progress which has been made toward a "quieter Fourth." The statistics of 12 fatalities and 114 injured a year ago were revolutionized. Not a single fatality had been reported at midnight and the total number of injured was less than 30.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Twenty-two persons injured during the two days this year, as against 1 fatality and 67 casualties last year, shows the progress of this city, which has adopted the "noiseless Fourth."

WORCESTER, Mass.—"The quietest ever" was the general opinion of the celebration of the Fourth in this city. There were no accidents, no damage to property. While there was a large quantity of small fireworks "set-off" there was no great din.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Police restrictions against the use of firearms served to give Providence the quietest July 4 in its history. There were no great accidents and fewer fires than usual. Similar conditions prevailed all over Rhode Island, no fatalities having been reported.

Boston Unusually Quiet Celebrating the "Fourth"

Independence day celebration in Boston Monday was unusually quiet and today favorable comments are heard frequently on the measure taken to provide conservative entertainment for "Young America."

The municipal exercises opened in Faneuil Hall with a prayer and reading of the Declaration of Independence by Miss Irene Marmine.

Mayor Hibbard presided over the exercises. On the platform with him were Arthur Langdon Spring, the orator of the occasion; Bishop Mallaline, who spoke the prayer; Miss Marmine, City Messenger Leary and Judge Dewey.

"The Growth of Patriotism" was the subject of Mr. Spring's address.

In the evening there were fireworks displays by the city and private individuals.

Band concerts were given at various points. More than 3000 school children of this city were treated to ice cream, cake and other refreshments on Monday afternoon at the expense of the city. In order to impart the meaning of July 4 to the youngsters that stormed, in orderly columns the doors of the Bowdoin, Pierpont and Franklin schools, each one was presented also with a souvenir flag.

About 800 children accepted the hospitality of the Timothy Club in Roxbury and were regaled with refreshments and a patriotic musical entertainment.

Five thousand men of the United States navy helped Boston celebrate July 4, while nearly a score of warships, including some of the heaviest battleships of the navy, lean looking cruisers and smart little torpedo boats, riding at their chains in the harbor around the historic old frigate Constitution, formed a picturesque and patriotic foreground for the day's observance, with towering Bunker Hill monument waving its Stars and Stripes high overhead in the background.

Hundreds visited the battleships Louisiana and Kansas, which were anchored in the harbor, with the Connecticut and other fighting boats, and saw what the routine life of the United States navy is like.

It was a novel manner in which to spend July 4, but those who visited the fighting machines were well satisfied with what they saw and learned, of the men and the guns, that would protect them should the Atlantic coast ever be invaded.

All kinds of craft were pressed into service to carry the sightseers from the State street wharf on Atlantic avenue to the big ships. Owners of motor launches of every description made money fast.

The visitors were met on the ships by a few of the off-duty jacksies, who explained every little nook and corner of the boats.

The visiting hours were between 10 and 11:30 o'clock and between 1 and 5:30 o'clock. It is expected that the ships will be open for inspection today between the same periods. The boats sail tomorrow for Rockport, Me., for rendezvous.

Dorchester had the most orderly

Fourth of years. There were athletic sports on every playground, while in municipal buildings, ward rooms and in private houses entertainments were given afternoon and evening.

Independence day was celebrated at the Thompson island farm and trades school with a field day and fireworks, and from the raising of the flag and the salute of three guns at 4:13 a. m., until taps sounded at 10 o'clock, Supt. C. H. Bradley and his assistants kept things constantly moving.

Owing to the orders issued by Mayor Woods of Somerville the observance there was the quietest in a long time. He instructed the police to prohibit bonfires.

Baron Takahira Orator at Philadelphia Event

PHILADELPHIA—The July 4 orator here was Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States. The ambassador reviewed the struggle of the patriots in the war for independence and referred to the civil war as "the touchstone to test the quality of the national children and strength."

Speaking of the great powers of the world and their responsibilities, he said: "Today, under the American flag unfurled in the gentle breeze coming from the summit of Fujiyama, all the representative men of the government, as well as the people of Tokio, through the American embassy in that city to express their happy sentiments for your national birthday. I am only echoing their sentiment in addressing you thus on this most auspicious occasion."

Cadets of Ranger Cheer at Reception in London

LONDON—The July 4 reception at Dorchester House, the residence of Ambassador Reid was so largely attended that an immense tent had to be erected on the lawn to accommodate the guests. A total of 3000 invitations was sent out to resident and visiting Americans, while many officials and diplomats also called to pay their respects to Mr. Reid.

The cadets of the Massachusetts training ship "Ranger," who celebrated the Fourth in London by a tour of the city, gathered in front of the American embassy on Victoria street and stirred the neighborhood by rousing cheers for the Stars and Stripes.

Celebration in Nashua Is First in Twenty Years

NASHUA, N. H.—The first programmed celebration of Independence day in Nashua for over 20 years was most thoroughly enjoyed.

The parade of civic and military bodies which was reviewed by Governor Quinby and staff was large, well composed and a striking success.

Games were a feature of the afternoon and fireworks of the evening.

RECORD PARADE IN HONOLULU. HONOLULU—The largest parade ever held in celebration of July 4 in Honolulu was seen here Monday. Infantry and cavalry from the military post, marines from the naval station and several companies of national guardsmen made up the military display. The parade was followed by Independence day exercises at the Opera House, former Governor Carter presiding.

HOLIDAY AT PANAMA. COLON—The Panama government, out of courtesy to the United States, declared Monday a holiday. There were fireworks and a ball at Cristobal.

HOLD FIELD DAY IN BERLIN. BERLIN—Fully 450 Americans dined together under the trees at Grunau, a suburb of Berlin, in celebration of July 4. During the afternoon there were field sports, swimming races and dancing.

RECEPTION IN ECUADOR. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Independence day was observed both at Quito and Guayaquil Monday. William C. Fox, the American minister, gave a reception at Quito, and Herman R. Dietrich, the American consul general here, did likewise.

SPORTS IN PORTO RICO. SAN JUAN, P. R.—July 4 was celebrated here by a series of sports and a civil and military parade, which was reviewed by Acting Governor Willoughby. A ball was largely attended.

OBSERVES FOURTH BY AERIAL FLIGHT

PARIS—A balloon Fourth of July celebration, conceived by Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, was put into execution Monday afternoon. The balloon St. Louis was the one which started from St. Louis in 1907 in the Coupe Internationale des Aeronautes race as an American cup defender. Mr. Bishop made the first trip in this balloon also from the Saint-Cloud ground exactly two years ago.

When over Paris the balloon remained almost an hour motionless. Later it disappeared toward the south and landed at Sucy-en-Brie, Seine-et-Oise.

Mr. Bishop's party was made up of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd G. Griscom, James Deering and M. Luigi de Chatillon, with Melandre as pilot.

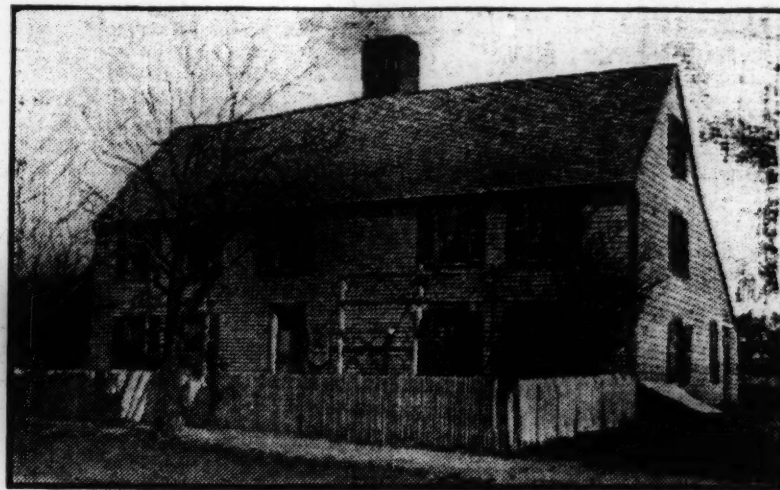
Historic Deane Winthrop House Attracts Lively Attention from Visitors to Popular Shore Resort

Built by Commander of the Mayflower It Has Stood Ruggedly for Over Two Centuries and a Half.

HOLDS RARE RELICS

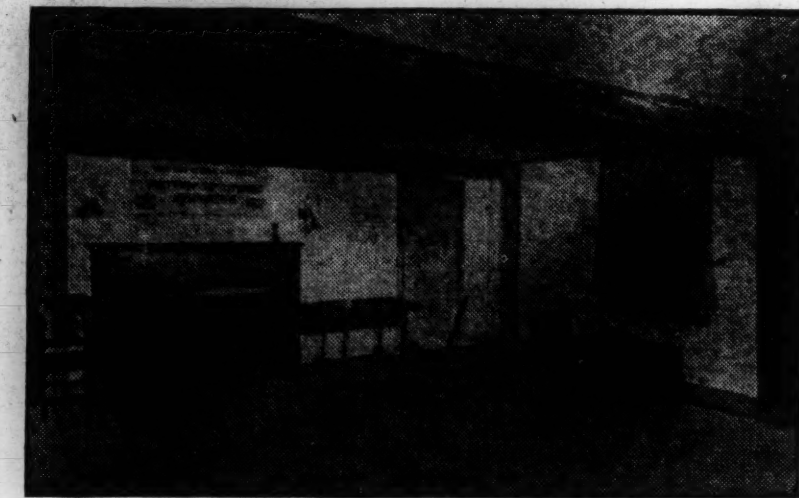
WINTHROP, which is a mecca of summer tourists, has no more interesting spot, especially to the lover of the historical relics of the earliest days of the settlement of this country, than the famous house on Shirley street but a short distance from Ocean Spray station. In the town directory it is designated as No. 40 Shirley street.

This landmark was raised on its foundations long years before there was a Shirley street, and according to the best



RARE MASSACHUSETTS LANDMARK.

Illustration shows famous colonial day house on Shirley street in Winthrop, Mass.



FIREPLACE IN NOTED HOME.

Picture depicts interior with old-fashioned fireplace, chairs and table.

authorities some 260 years have passed since it was first occupied by its builder, Capt. William Pierce, famous as the commander of the Mayflower.

This old dwelling is now known as the Deane Winthrop house. Mr. Winthrop having purchased it from Captain Pierce 10 years after it was built in 1637 and there he lived for more than 50 years, bringing up a large family. Until 1906 the old homestead had remained in the Winthrop family. Three years ago it was taken over by the Winthrop Improvement Association and is now maintained as an educational show place.

Deane Winthrop, the second owner of the house, was the youngest son of Gov.

John Winthrop of Massachusetts. His home was the mecca for the young colonists and many notable social functions have been held beneath its hospitable roof.

A visitor to the Winthrop House today is forcibly impressed by the peculiar combination of the west room, magnificent in its wealth of antiques, such as the big fireplace with the swinging crane and smutted pot, the hand-hewn rafters of oak, taken from trees which grew on the very spot where the house stands; the old spinning wheel and candle mold and the snuffers. The mantel is formed by the top of the fireplace and over it is the only sign of modern times in

the shape of two electric lights resplendent in wrought iron chandeliers.

These have been installed since the house was taken over by the Improvement Association, which holds the regular meetings in the west room.

It was in the west room, which is one half the bigness of the lower portion of the house, where all of the notable social events of the Winthrop family were celebrated, and there it was that Mercy Winthrop, daughter of Deane Winthrop, was married in 1700.

Doubtless the feature of liveliest interest in the old house is the secret chamber which confronts the visitor as one enters the narrow hallway. Here it was that the members of the family and their neighbors took refuge from the Indians in the early days, and history has it that many women and children of the Winthrop settlement found protection there.

This secret chamber is a part of the huge chimney and fireplace, and is entered through a closet from which, by stooping, a person can step into a wide chimney running to the upper floor of the house and large enough to accommodate many people. When securely within this hiding place they were quite safe from the prowling red men. That this was a very important feature of the house may well be seen when it is known this secret chamber is built of brick brought from England.

The Improvement Association keeps a resident custodian in the house, and no more genial or courteous gentleman could have been found to fill this position than the present one, Daniel Tracey.

AIRSHIP PLACES ENGLAND IN VAN

Paper Asserts Boyd Has Performed Extensive Evolutions and Curtiss Wins the First American Aero Prize.

LONDON—The Daily News today asserts that England is in the van in airship construction and that the vessel reported some weeks ago over the English cities is now housed in a private park about an hour's ride by automobile from London. The owner and inventor of the vessel is Dr. M. B. Boyd. It was on May 18 that a mysterious flyer was reported from Belfast, and according to Dr. Boyd, it was his airship, which flew across the Irish channel on a line which is about 90 miles from shore to shore, at an average speed of 32 miles an hour.

NEW YORK—In three flights at Morris park Glenn H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, N. Y., on Monday flew a mile and three quarters and won the first of four prizes of \$250 each, offered by Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, to the first four aeroplanists flying more than five eighths of a mile. The contests were held today under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society of New York. Fifteen thousand persons were present.

He sailed almost under the track, accomplishing in this flight more than five eighths of a mile, at an elevation of about 30 feet and speed of 33 miles an hour. There were several minor contests during the day.

WASHINGTON—Resumption of the experimental flights of the Wright aeroplane at Ft. Myer will not be possible before next Thursday at the earliest. Wilbur Wright does not expect his brother Orville to return from Dayton with the cloth to repair the lower plane until Wednesday.

BOSTON WILL GET RELIGIOUS SERIES

Another series of religious services will be held in the Old South Meeting House this summer, under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches.

These meetings will be held every other Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, beginning July 11. The speakers for the series are: July 11, the Rev. H. E. Gilchrist of New Orleans, La.; July 25, the Rev. A. P. Record of Springfield, Mass.; Aug. 8, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of New York; Aug. 22, the Rev. F. V. Hawley of Chicago; Sept. 5, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, president of the American Unitarian Association. The purpose of the meetings will be to declare the distinctive principles of the liberal faith. All seats will be free to the public.

DISCUSSES TREND OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

"Unfits Boys," Says Former Superintendent Cooley of Chicago, "for the Factory or the Farm."

DENVER, Col.—At the final session of the national council of education, Edwin G. Cooley, formerly superintendent of the Chicago public schools, now president of a Boston book concern, led the discussion of what the American schoolboy needs.

He said in part: "It has come to pass that we are educating about 2,000,000 boys for the presidency and about 30,000,000 for nothing, because our schools are cramming things in their heads, which will be of no use to them when they begin work on the factory or on the farm."

President Butler of Columbia University spoke Monday night before the general session of the National Educational Association. Wilbur F. Gordy of Springfield, Mass., made an address on "Education and Its Reference to International Peace."

PUBLICITY PLANS IN NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The executive committee of the Northampton Board of Trade has discussed advertising the city. The committee plans to have printed on the back of firm envelopes something about Northampton, to send out blotters, and a booklet on the industries of the Meadow city which will be sent to all countries.

TEHERAN CAPTURE IS NOT CONFIRMED

St. Petersburg Report From Rebel Army Believed Premature, Though Investment of Capital Is Complete.

ST. PETERSBURG—The report sent out Monday that the rebel army had already captured the city of Teheran, the capital of Persia, is unconfirmed, and it is believed in diplomatic circles here that the report was probably due to a premature announcement from the headquarters of the rebels.

The rebel troops have completely invested the city with their forces and Teheran is cut off from the outside world. It is impossible to enter or leave the city and no supplies can be taken in to the beleaguered garrison. The czar's ministers in Teheran have notified the Shah that if the city is captured, he is welcome to take refuge in the Russian legation and that an effort will be made to save him.

Since the entry of the Russian Cosaks into the city last winter, the enemies of the czar have become very bitter against the Shah and declare they will not respect the Russian flag once they enter the city.

The czar is today conferring with his ministers of war and state.

CONGRESSMAN CUSHMAN DIES. NEW YORK—Representative Francis W. Cushman of Tacoma, Wash., died at the Roosevelt here this morning. He had been a member of Congress for 10 years.

PHILIPPINE TRIBES IMPROVING, REPORTS AMERICAN OFFICIAL

Secretary Worcester of Interior Department Says Luzon Men Have Ceased Wars and Mountaineers Have Become Peaceful and Are Learning Handicrafts.

MANILA—Dean C. Worcester, insular secretary of the interior, has just returned from his annual trip of inspection among the wild tribes of northern Luzon. He reports that excellent results have thus far attended the efforts of the Philippine commission to end the intertribal wars which have kept the interior in a constant state of ferment.

The Ifugaos, the wildest and most turbulent of the mountain tribes, who number over 100,000, have been peaceful for the last 21 months, according to the secretary's report, although they were among the frequent offenders before the present campaign was undertaken.

Secretary Worcester discovered that

the mountain men were exceedingly fond of athletic competition among themselves, and in order to bring the tribes into more friendly relations with each other he held a series of fiestas and field meets. Members of tribes which have been at war with each other for centuries engaged in races and strength contests on friendly terms.

The tribes are now engaged in constructing mountain trails between their settlements, the larger towns planning to build high roads for this purpose. The mountain men are engaging more generally in farming and weaving and other peaceful pursuits.

PATRIOTIC BODY PICKS OFFICERS

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Reelects Winslow Warren as Its President.

The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati held its annual business meeting at Young's Hotel Monday afternoon with 40 members and guests in attendance. In the absence of its president, the Hon. Winslow Warren, the meeting was called to order by Secretary David Green Haskins, Jr., and Gamaliel Bradford was elected president pro tem.

The following officers were elected: President, Winslow Warren; vice-president, Thornton K. Lathrop; secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr.; treasurer, Horatio A. Lamb; assistant secretary, Arthur G. Everett; assistant treasurer, Robert Homans; standing committee, John C. Warren, Charles U. Bell, Frederick A. Whitwell, Moorfield Story, Prentiss Cummings, Amory A. Lawrence, Charles E. Jackson, Gamaliel Bradford, John E. Winslow, William F. Jones, Gen. William A. Bancroft and E. A. Moseley; finance committee, Gamaliel Bradford, Amory A. Lawrence, Arthur G. Everett.

Gamaliel Bradford presided as toastmaster at the dinner which followed. The speakers were: The Rev. Thomas Van Ness of the Second Church of Boston, Maj. Horace P. Williams of Roxbury, John C. Daves, assistant secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati of Baltimore; Judge D. L. V. Moffett of the Virginia society, the Rev. Albert E. Dunning, editor of the Congregationalist and member of the Connecticut society; John B. Westbrook of the New York society and W. Benjamin Jackson of the Pennsylvania society.

A cablegram was received from the Hon. Winslow Warren, president of the society, who is at present in Cork, Ire. The society had the pleasure of the attendance of William Pitt Preble of Staten Island, N. Y., who has been a member since 1845.

The dining hall was tastefully decorated with the colors of the society and of the nation, and at the close of the dinner "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were sung by the company standing.

CHINESE BOYCOTT AFFECTING JAPAN

TOKIO—Japanese trade and navigation are suffering heavily by the South China boycott, which is persisting.

The Asahi estimates the annual loss to the country at many millions. It declares that the boycott forced Japan to yield in the Pratas Island dispute. China, it goes on, is not yet satisfied and demands the withdrawal of the claim for \$200,000 for the Tatsui Maru seizure.

Consul Segawa, at Hong Kong, who recently returned, urges that Japan yield. He submitted a table showing the decline of trade in all lines.

Japan is unwilling to yield, deeming that such a backdown would be derogatory to her prestige.

BEGIN NEW MISSION THURSDAY. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The contract for the construction of a new building for the Springfield Rescue Mission has been awarded to L. H. Scott & Co. and work will begin Thursday.

PASTOR DEFEATED BY ROCKEFELLER

The Rev. W. W. Bustard of the Magnate's Cleveland Church Loses to Him in Golf Game at Forest Hill.

CLEVELAND, O.—John D. Rockefeller defeated the Rev. W. W. Bustard, noted as an athletic pastor when in Boston, on the Forest Hill golf links Monday. The score was 55 to 51. Mr. Rockefeller breaking his own record over the course. The match was the result of the challenge issued to the new pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church after Sunday's sermon.

Mr. Rockefeller permitted himself to be trundled from shot to shot by a boy pushing a bicycle, on the seat of which the oil magnate reposed, club in hand. This advantage he declared his years entitled him to.

"I had the best time of my life," said Mr. Bustard. "Mr. Rockefeller played a magnificent game. I was surprised to find what a fine player Mr. Rockefeller is. He was steady and his strokes were strong and sure."

GLOBE ENCIRCLER REACHES BOSTON

Daniel Smith of New Zealand Travels One Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand Miles in Three Years.

Daniel Smith of Christchurch, New Zealand, who has traveled 126,000 miles during the last three years, encircling the world three times, was an arrival on the Allan liner Laurentian on Monday.

He is accompanied by his son, Fred W. Smith. Both are well known business men in New Zealand and are now on their way home. They will stop a few days in Boston, journey through Canada to the coast and cross the Pacific.

Prof. J. H. Ripley, organist at the First Presbyterian Church, came back with a party he has piloted through Europe. Among the number was James F. Winston of East Boston. The latter intends to return soon to England with J. J. Bray, who will try to swim across the channel.

DOMINION MINERS STRIKE IN CANADA

GLACE BAY, N. S.—The strike of the United Mine Workers of America in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company is practically on. When the men left the pits they took their mining tools with them. The streets are thronged with men discussing the situation.

The company threw a bomb into the camp of the mine workers when it posted notices threatening to invoke the Lemieux labor act, which requires the men to give 30 days' notice before a strike is called. The law states that every man going on strike in contravention to this act is subject to a fine of from \$10 to \$50 for each and every day he is on strike.

Children and Young People

Throughout the United States

WHO wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

Classified Advertisements

the Alaska Building.

Market Closes Strong After Dull and Irregular Session

THE STOCK MARKET LOOKS MUCH LIKE A TWO-SIDED AFFAIR

Considerable Irregularity Prevails With Southern Pacific Issues Attracting Unusual Attention.

BOSTON IS ERRATIC

Following a stronger market for American securities in London New York stocks were buoyant at the opening today. There had been some accumulation of buying orders over the triple holiday which helped along the advance. However, the upward movement was of short duration during the morning. After gains of a point or more had been made by some of the active issues stocks were freely offered and recessions were almost as rapid as the advancement.

There was especial irregularity during the early sales for Southern Pacific, both common and preferred. The gains in these securities attracted no less attention than the weakness displayed by the New York tracings, particularly Third Avenue. That there are two sides to the market has been evident for some time past. The tendency of money to harden has caused many operators to exercise caution. Business generally is expanding and more money is needed to meet its demands so that although traders have seen bull markets when money rates were high the natural tendency is to sell stocks when money rates advance.

Southern Pacific opened 1 1/2 higher at 133 1/2 and later receded to 132 1/2. The preferred was also 1 1/2 higher at 133 and declined to 132 1/2 during the first hour. Third Avenue dropped from 17 1/2 to 16 during the early sales. Interborough Metropolitan opened up 1/2 at 49 1/2, but declined in sympathy with Third Avenue to 49. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up 1/2 at 79 1/2 and fell back to 78 1/2.

Union Pacific was 3/4 higher at the opening at 155 1/2 and held well around that figure. General Electric was erratic. After opening up 1 1/2 at 166 it receded to 164 1/2. United States Steel at 69 1/2 was up fractionally at the opening but sold off with the rest of the market. Amalgamated Copper was lower at 82 1/2 and advanced to 83.

Superior & Pittsburg was a feature on the local exchange. It opened up 1/2 at 17 and advanced to 18 1/2 during the forenoon. North Butte started off unchanged at 50 1/2, advanced fractionally and then fell back to 50 1/2. American Agricultural Chemical was rather active on reports of increased earnings and advanced fractionally.

There was some improvement in the New York market during the early afternoon. Third Avenue regained all of its loss and advanced fractionally above its opening price. American Smelting rose over a point to 94 1/2. Trading became very dull, however.

BIG RETURNS OF BOSTON & MAINE

For the fiscal year ended last week the Boston & Maine earned a surplus of approximately \$2,570,000, an amount equal to 8.42 per cent on the common stock, or the largest surplus the company ever returned.

The 1909 surplus was over \$2,000,000 larger, or 4.34 per cent, than that for the preceding 12 months for which period less than half a million, or 1.70 per cent, was shown for the common stock.

The above figures from the 11 months statement of earnings show total gross of \$36,079,825 and a total surplus for the common stock of approximately \$2,000,000. Add to the gross \$3,400,000 and to the surplus \$400,000 for June, or slightly more than the company earned in May, and the Boston & Maine's gross and surplus for the common stock compares with previous years thus:

	Gross	Surplus	Percent
1909	\$36,079,825	\$2,570,000	8.42
1908	35,000,748	481,971	1.37
1907	41,125,236	1,910,550	4.62
1906	38,214,202	1,862,931	4.87
1905	36,213,245	1,694,584	4.68
1904	34,804,908	1,690,480	4.86

In 1908 the company earned less than 2 per cent and paid 7 per cent. Last year it earned about 2.5 per cent above dividend requirements, although the rate was cut 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal Copper	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 3/4
Am Beet Sugar	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4
Am Car & Foundry	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	74 1/2	74 3/4	73 3/4	74 1/2
Am Ice Securities	38 1/2	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/2
Am Locomotive	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/2
Am Smelt & Ref	93 1/2	94 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/2
Am Steel & Re. Co.	112 1/2	112 3/4	111 3/4	112 1/2
Am Sugar	128 1/2	128 3/4	127 3/4	128 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	140 1/2	141	140 1/4	140 3/4
Anacosta	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/2
Atchafalaya	116 1/2	116 3/4	115 3/4	116 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2
At Coast Line	128 1/2	128 3/4	127 3/4	128 1/2
Balt & Ohio	118 1/2	118 3/4	117 3/4	118 1/2
Br Rop Transit	79 1/2	79 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/2
Canadian Pac.	183 1/2	183 3/4	182 3/4	183 1/2
Can Leather	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2
Cent of N. J.	289 1/2	289 3/4	288 3/4	289 1/2
Ches & Ohio	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 3/4	76 1/2
Chi & Alton	69 1/2	69 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/2
Chi & Gr W. B.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/2
Col Southern	57 1/2	57 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/2
Con Products	23 1/2	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/2
Con Products	87 1/2	87 3/4	86 3/4	87 1/2
Del & Hudson	195 1/2	195 3/4	194 3/4	195 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/2
Erie	37 1/2	37 3/4	36 3/4	37 1/2
General Electric	166 1/2	166 3/4	165 3/4	166 1/2
Gr Nor pf	151 1/2	151 3/4	150 3/4	151 1/2
Gr Nor pf	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 3/4	76 1/2
Illinois Central	149 1/2	149 3/4	148 3/4	149 1/2
Interboro-Met pf	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 3/4	43 1/2
Kan City So.	46 1/2	46 3/4	45 3/4	46 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/2
Louis & Nash	140 1/2	140 3/4	139 3/4	140 1/2
Missouri Pac.	73 1/2	73 3/4	72 3/4	73 1/2
National Lead	86 1/2	86 3/4	85 3/4	86 1/2
N. Y. & N. E. pref.	127 1/2	127 3/4	126 3/4	127 1/2
N. Y. Central	132 1/2	132 3/4	131 3/4	132 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	171 1/2	171 3/4	170 3/4	171 1/2
Nor & Western	89 1/2	89 3/4	88 3/4	89 1/2
Northern Pac.	153 1/2	153 3/4	152 3/4	153 1/2
Northwestern	183 1/2	183 3/4	182 3/4	183 1/2
Ontario & Western	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 3/4	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	157 1/2	157 3/4	156 3/4	157 1/2
Pennsylvania	114 1/2	114 3/4	113 3/4	114 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/2
Reading	158 1/2	158 3/4	157 3/4	158 1/2
Republic Steel	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2
Rock Island	33 1/2	33 3/4	32 3/4	33 1/2
Rock Island pf	71 1/2	71 3/4	70 3/4	71 1/2
Southern Pacific	133 1/2	133 3/4	132 3/4	133 1/2
Southern Pa pf	133 1/2	133 3/4	132 3/4	133 1/2
Southern Railway	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2
St. Paul	155 1/2	155 3/4	154 3/4	155 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/2
Third Avenue	17 1/2	17 3/4	16 3/4	17 1/2
Union Pacific	195 1/2	195 3/4	194 3/4	195 1/2
Union Pacific pf	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 3/4	104 1/2
U. S. Rubber	38 1/2	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/2
U. S. Steel	69 1/2	69 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	125 1/2	125 3/4	124 3/4	125 1/2
Wabash pf	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 3/4	56 1/2
Western Union	72 1/2	72 3/4	71 3/4	72 1/2
Wisconsin Central	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 3/4	56 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am T & T Co	105 1/2	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
Den & Rio Grande	95 1/2	95 3/4	94 3/4	95 1/2
Interboro-Met	79 1/2	79 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	87 1/2	87 3/4	86 3/4	87 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 3/4	94 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	111 1/2	111 3/4	110 3/4	111 1/2
Reading	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 3/4	100 1/2
Rock Island	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 3/4	80 1/2
Rock Island	93 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	93 1/2
Union Pacific	99 1/2	99 3/4	98 3/4	99 1/2
Union Pacific	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 3/4	104 1/2
Union Pacific	111 1/2	111 3/4	110 3/4	111 1/2
U. S. Steel	105 1/2	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2
Wisconsin Central	95 1/2	95 3/4	94 3/4	95 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Last
2s registered	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
Small bonds	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/2
4s registered	118 1/2	118 3/4	117 3/4	118 1/2
do coupon	118 1/2	118 3/4	117 3/4	118 1/2
Panama	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 3/4	100 1/2
Panama 1938	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 3/4	100 1/2
Dist Col 3-4s	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 3/4	103 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.05	1.15	1.13 1/4	1.13 1/4
July	1.05	1.15	1.13 1/4	1.13 1/4
Dec	1.08 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.06 1/2
May	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
Outs				
July	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sept	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Dec	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
May	45	45	44	44 1/2
Pork				
July	20 7/8	20 7/8	20 5/8	20 5/8
Sept	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8
Dec	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8

THE GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent: Wheat—The market was moderately active, with prices showing a little heaviness, but there was no pressure. The cables were slightly lower than expected and the foreign statistics were rather bearish. The weather map was favorable in the winter wheat states over the holidays. There was no rain in the harvesting sections. This morning, however, there were heavy rains in the Ohio valley states and generally east of the Missouri, with some rain in Nebraska and northern Kansas. The state reports published today were favorable.

BOND BUSINESS NOW SAID TO BE MUCH IMPROVED

Dealings in the Month of June Were About Half Those of May, but Greater Activity Is Reported in Market.

HIGH GRADE ISSUES

NEW YORK—The month of June shows a considerable falling off in the volume of dealings in bonds as compared with recent months, the totals week by week running only about half as large as in May, or at about an average of \$4,500,000, compared with daily totals of \$10,000,000. Earlier in the month the market on the stock exchange developed a reactionary tendency and some issues fell 1 per cent or more.

The less favorable conditions were partly attributable to selling of bonds by trust companies and other institutions which had purchased chiefly with a view to temporarily employing their idle funds in the supposed interval of abnormally low average rates in the money market. The revival in general business led these interests to anticipate higher rates for money and they figured that their funds could be employed to better advantage in the loan market.

This selling was a signal for the liquidation of a considerable amount of bonds held also by traders as a temporary investment. The bond market, over the counters of investment houses, however, has become distinctly better and, according to high authorities, several large blocks of bonds which had been offering in the street for a week or more have been taken out of the market. A more active inquiry is also reported for the higher grade issues.

Particular notice might be made of four per cent bonds which have been selling just under par. These issues included some that had been rather weak in the last two months. Opinions differ as to whether this improvement is merely a flash in the pan or is likely to be permanent.

Some good judges believe that it is the beginning of a genuine July investment demand. A better inquiry is reported for Atchafalaya Short Line 4s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general 4s, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific convertible and other bonds. The point is reiterated that if money continues easy, these convertible bonds practically carry themselves.

RECEIPTS FROM STOCK TRANSFERS

ALBANY—During the first six months of this year the receipts by State Comptroller Gaus from the stock transfer tax are larger by \$592,829 than for the first half of last year. The receipts by months were: January, \$441,855; February, \$308,387; March, \$317,457; April, \$454,354; May, \$392,945; June, \$518,098, making the total of \$2,431,098.

LARGEST ORDER FOR STEEL CARS

PITTSBURG—Steel car manufacturers of Pittsburgh have received the largest single order that has been placed in recent years. The order represents an expenditure of \$3,200,000 and calls for 5200 cars for the Harriman line.

The Pressed Steel Car Company, Standard Steel Car Company, and the American Car & Foundry Company share in the order, and have agreed to deliver a large number of the new cars about August 1.

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

	Advance
Consols	84 1/2
Consols	84 1/2
Anacosta	48 1/2
Atchafalaya	115 1/2
Canadian Pacific	183 1/2
St. Paul	154 1/2
Erie	37 1/2
Erie	37 1/2
Illinois Central	149 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	140 1/2
New York Central	132 1/2
Pennsylvania	157 1/2
Reading	158 1/2
Southern Pacific	153 1/2
Union Pacific	195 1/2
U. S. Steel	69 1/2
U. S. Steel pf	125 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Atlantic	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Butte Coalition	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 3/4	25 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	640	640	640	640
Copper Range	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 3/4	81 1/2
Franklin	17 1/2	17 3/4	16 3/4	17 1/2
Greene-Cannons	10 1/2	10 3/4	9 3/4	10 1/2
La Salle	12 1/2	12 3/4	11 3/4	12 1/2
Mass	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Mayflower	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/2
Mexico Con	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Mohawk	65 1/2	65 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/2
Nevada	23 1/2	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 1/2
North Butte	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 3/4	56 1/2
Old Dominion	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 3/4	54 1/2
Parrot	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2
Quincy	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 3/4	90 1/2
Shannon	15 1/2	15 3/4	14 3/4	15 1/2
Superior Copper	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/2
Trinity	12 1/2	12 3/4	11 3/4	12 1/2
Union Copper Land	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Union Consolidated	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 1/2
Utah Copper	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/2
Winona	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2

RAILROADS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	115 1/2	115 3/4	114 3/4	115 1/2
Boston & Albany	231	231	231	231
Boston Elevated	130	130	129 1/2	130

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Why Incurable?

Christian Scientists have great cause for joy in the knowledge of God as one "who healeth all thy diseases" (Psalm ciii), and they rejoice in the fact that Jesus proved for all time that God does heal all manner of disease—every form of discord, mental, moral, and physical.

Throughout the ages men have sought by the study of matter and its phenomena to discover the laws which governed them and thus to find a panacea for each ill of the flesh. There are many physicians who are concentrating their lives to this search. There can be nothing more distressing to an honorable physician, who is working and praying for wisdom to help his fellow man in his time of greatest need, than to know that he is helpless to do so and to feel convinced that the difficulty he longs to overcome is beyond human effort. There can be nothing for a man to learn more fraught with despair than that his own sufferings or those of one he holds most dear are "incurable."

What is an incurable disease? It is commonly understood to be a disease for which there is no remedy. More exactly, it is a disease for which no remedy is known. Since the discovery of Christian Science no disease can, with strict accuracy, be called incurable. Christian Science has cured every disease known in the countries where it has been practiced. Many thousands of persons owe to Christian Science their healing of conditions pronounced incurable by the representatives of other systems. There is an incurable disease—if this phrase should be retained—is a disease for which no material remedy is known. Disease is a condition of matter, and no material condition can withstand the divine power which Paul referred to as "the power that worketh in us."

It is sometimes objected that it is not safe to trust Christian Science in cases of serious illness. What constitutes the seriousness of any sickness? Is it not the same ignorance of an unfailing remedy? Hopelessness is only a step beyond seriousness, and a serious disease only means one where there is great uncertainty of a cure. Webster defines seriousness as "fraught with danger." He also states that all definitions of danger imply the idea of chance or uncertainty. Does not a serious illness then signify one where it is a matter of chance or uncertainty whether the known remedies will cure? Is not this all it means? Would any one feel uncertain or be afraid if a remedy had been known and was at his service which was a specific for such illness?

Christian Science teaches the universal remedy of divine healing, which Jesus

lived to teach and demonstrate, and of which he said "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Mrs. Eddy says on page 37 of Science and Health, that "it is possible,—yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness." In Christian Science each one is encouraged to learn this great truth for himself and to become his own physician. In proportion as one does imitate the teachings of the text-book of Christian Science and puts them in practice, in that degree he is relieved of fear. He learns to depend upon what he has come to know to be a sure remedy, even in cases called serious.

This attitude of mind is not attained at once, but it is the inevitable result of persevering investigation and practice. Each step taken toward an understanding of this Science is rewarded. It is found that that which heals the body at the same time heals the mind, so that a Christian Scientist learns that he no longer needs one physician for the body, another for the soul, and a third for the mind. Christian Science is the universal remedy; the remedy that is capable of making a man "every whit whole."

Wireless Train Signaling

Wireless communications have been successfully carried on from a special train on the Lake Shore railroad to Cleveland and Chicago, while running at full speed. From the results of experiments so far it is anticipated that with perfected apparatus the system will be practical.—Popular Electricity.

Self-Propelled Carriages

That a steam carriage, as one of the forerunners of the automobile, existed 200 B. C., is a statement made in a sober history of self-propelled carriages. It was a chariot of Hero of Alexandria and the rotary motion of the wheels was produced by the reaction of a couple of steam jets issuing from a bronze sphere. The story of Watt and the teakettle lid need not, however, lose its interest, as no doubt the first notion of the possible power of steam came to the English inventor in some such way. But the ancients experimented with it, too, and later folk as well.

One of these earlier self-propelling carriages, however, cannot be called a "horseless carriage," for it was propelled by a horse, who supplied the motive power by working in a treadmill. It was thought that the full horsepower was applied to the wheels in this way more directly than by ordinary draft.

A great many inventors labored and many curious-looking turnouts were seen in the streets before the modern "auto" was a fact. And no doubt the autos and aeroplanes of today will seem even more clumsy and absurd in their build to future generations than they do to us.

Never Introduced

Young man—When you first started in business did you meet with success? Merchant—I did not. I hustled like everything to catch up with success. The success that you "meet with" generally gets past before you can grab her.—Geneva Times.

In the end a country true to itself and determined to claim God's gift to brave men will overmatch a mere army, however sound its face. But an inspired energy of faith is demanded of it.—George Meredith.

GARDENS IN CEYLON



INDIA RUBBER TREES.

The island of Ceylon is noted for the luxuriance of its tropical growths. The trees shown here are India rubber trees from the Peradeniya gardens in Kandy. The cultivation of rubber trees is one of the increasing interests of Ceylon. There are many different kinds of rubber trees in all tropical climes and the so-called Indian fig (Ficus elastica) is the one most often used for this product in India. This is the tree familiar to us from its use for decoration as a potted plant. The milk of the tree is obtained by tapping and then by exposure to heat, or sometimes by being thrown into boiling water the gum is coagulated. The rubber from the Ficus elastica is of a bright pink color. Some rubber is obtained by allowing the milk or sap to dry in long strings on the tree as it flows from the incisions; this is then rolled in balls and placed under pressure. The best rubber comes from South America. The industry is large in Central America also.

THE PIONEER'S ROAD

From time immemorial the Indians had used it in their passages to and from between the Great Lakes on the North and the Ohio river on the south. They were using it when the first white man set his foot upon the western world. They were following its windings beneath the broad arches of the forest by summer and winter; when the sunlight lay in golden patches on the mossy mold of its surface; when snow and frost clung thick to bough and bush, and the sunlight glistened white and blinding among its pale shadows; and even farther back than this, the trail had been there, a means of intercourse between the North and the South. Strange earthworks and mounds rudely outlined its course, showing plainly that it had been known to the Indian predecessors. But the Mound Builder had vanished, and tall trees thrived at amplest girth on the mounds of his building.

Following the Mound Builders and the Indians came the superior race to occupy the soil. Their first need was a road, so they felled a few trees at the roadside, or blew out a few stumps with gunpowder, and the state established it as post route between the lake ports and river ports. Cabins sprung up along it, and were occupied by the pioneers who made their living partly from the land, partly by hunting or in trading with the Indians.

As emigration increased, inns and taverns dotted the road; for it was destined to know the passing of those who, impelled by the earth hunger, were pushing west, always west; on foot, on horseback, by wagon and by stage, to found states in the wilderness beyond. The blacksmith, gunmaker, wheelwright, cooper and cobbler plied their trades beside it; there was the busy hum of their ceaseless primitive industry.

It soon became a place of wonderful fascination and romance; with its own abundant life, its traders, teamsters and drovers, its home-seekers, hunters, Indian fighters and adventurers of every conceivable description. Up it went the first rumor of war in 1812 and back down it swept the first news of Hull's defeat. It saw the passing of General Winchester's troops north to the lake in the dead of winter, many of them barefoot and all in tattered buckskin or ragged homespun, with their long brown rifles. Later it echoed to the news of Harrison's victory on the Thames, when bonfires blazed at every cross-road station.

And now the road had seen half a century of use. It was heavy with dust in summer from the almost continual trampling of the herds of horses and cattle, or droves of bleating sheep; axle deep with mud in spring and fall or rutted in winter where the wheels of

the lumbering coaches and slow moving freight wagons had cut. . . . In the course of time the cabins, built by the early settlers of unbarred logs, with outside chimneys of mud and sticks, clapboard roofs and puncheon floors, were replaced by more pretentious dwellings of hewn logs, with shingled roof, having sawed lumber for doors, window sash and floors. These survived as stables, loom-houses and shops of various sorts, for they in their turn gave way to substantial and often spacious homes of frame and brick.

They had been wonderfully patient in industry, these pioneers. They had built schools, churches, roads and mills; they

had driven out the Indians; they had waged incessant conflict against the wild life of the woods. They had fought the forest back from their doors foot by foot, and from clearing to clearing, until their rail and stump fences were everywhere in the landscape, climbing every hillside or reaching out across every stretch of fertile bottom land.

And all this while, year by year, beckoning them in the west was the wilderness, . . . that drew them on to its subduing; that made them leave their homes when they were built, their fields when they were cleared.—From "The Fortunes of the Landrags," by Vaughan Keeter.

Personal Talk

I am not one who much or oft delights To season my fireside with personal talk. Better than such discourse doth silence long. Long barren silence, square with my desire. . . .

"Yet life," you say, "is life; we have seen and see And with a living pleasure we describe. . . ."

Sound sense and love itself and mirth and glee Are fostered by the comment and the gibe. Even be it so; yet still among your tribe Our daily world's true worldlings, rank not me!

Whose mind is but the mind of his own eyes, He is a slave, the meanest we can meet! Wings have we—and as far as we can go We may find pleasure; wilderness and wood. Blank ocean and mere sky support that mood.

Which with the lofty sanctifies the low. . . . Books, we know, Are a substantial world, both pure and good: Round these with tendrils strong . . . Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

Nor can I not believe but that hereby Great gains are mine: for thus I live remote From evil-speaking; rancor, never sought, Comes to me not; Hence have I genial seasons; hence have I Smooth discourse and joyous thought. And thus from day to day my little boat Rocks in its harbor, lodging peacefully. Blessing be with them and eternal praise Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays. —William Wordsworth.

The Granite State

It is lucky that New Hampshire got an early grasp on the title, the Granite state. Down in North Carolina the other day three granite manufacturers merged into one concern, with a capital of \$1,250,000.—Concord Monitor.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

A Prince Merchant May Become a Merchant Prince

The London Evening Standard says that Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss has passed his examination at the Commercial Academy at Cologne, whereby he secures a diploma as a qualified merchant. Prince Henry, who has been studying at the college for two years, is the first prince in Germany who has trained himself for a commercial career. He is to follow up his examination by entering the office of a great Hamburg merchant as a voluntary unpaid clerk. His choice of a business calling is regarded as a remarkable sign of the times.

The hunger for brotherhood is at the bottom of the unrest of the modern civilized world.—George Frederick Watts.

Another Point of View of College Graduates

A correspondent of the New York Sun writes: It was not my fortune to face the world with a college education, but it was my lot to become connected in youth with a budding commercial enterprise as its initial office boy, and thereafter for upward of 25 years it was my duty to "break in" raw material of the same genus.

That experience has left me unalterably convinced of the advantages of a college "finish," and I think it safe to assert that, considered in the average, the four years' college course constitutes a capital to double that time in the matter of advance to a position of real usefulness.

I can recall only one instance of complete failure of the college bred man, and that was a case of muscular development disproportionately great for the mental capacity. Even that specimen finally discovered his niche of usefulness on a southern railway.

My only cause for complaint is that the supply of college men is apparently not big enough to go around.

Oddities of Pronunciation

The Indians of Mexico pronounce the name of that country "Mexi-co," with the accent on the second syllable. "Dak-ota" (accent on Dak.), is Indian for that word. Campbell in certain verses makes Wy-oming accented on the first syllable, a pronunciation often heard, though the accepted use accents the o. Goldsmith has some lines that give Niaga-ra the statelier rhythm of accenting the third syllable. It is statelier because with this there is a light accent on the first syllable, too. Byron has Trafalgar accented on the last syllable in his poetry and Brahams accents it on the second syllable. Another writer makes Briare-us pompously accented on the e, while Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has a poem in which July rhymes with "fully." This is according to Spenser.

The proper good of man consists then in virtuous energies, that is, in the exercise of virtue continued through life, for one swallow does not make a summer.—Aristotle (350 B. C.).

Children's Department

A Pet Fawn

C. M. Pinney is probably the only man in the state who has a pet doe. The doe is two days old. Mr. Pinney's man was returning from South Manchester Tuesday when he noticed a small creature in a ditch. Upon investigation he found it to be a baby doe not more than a day old.

It will be brought up as a pet, the game warden having given his permission. The doe is of a reddish color with white spots and is about the size of a cat.—Hartford Courant.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Found on the office desk.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE. Palindromic Terminal Deletion: Sworn in rows; worn in row.

Nature in the City

I don't know anything sweeter than this leaking in of nature through all the cracks in the walls and floors of cities. You heap up a million tons of heavy rocks on a square with one or two of earth which was green once. The trees look down from the hillsides and ask each other as they stand on tiptoe, "What are these people about?" And the small herbs at their feet look up and whisper back, "We will go and see." So the small herbs pack themselves up in the least possible bundles and wait until the wind steals to them at night and whispers, "Come with me." Then they go softly within into the great city—one to a cleft in the pavement, one to a sprout on the roof, one to a seam in the marbles . . . and there they grow, looking down on the generations of men from the moldy roofs, looking up from between the less trodden pavements, looking out through iron railings. Listen to them when there is only a light breath stirring, and you will hear them saying to each other, "Wait awhile." The words run along the telegraph of the narrow green lines that border the roads leading from the city, until they reach the slope of the hills, and the trees repeat in low murmurs to each other, "Wait awhile."—O. W. Holmes.

Statues of Lafayette

It is a pretty fashion among American girls in Paris, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Star, to drive about the city on flower pilgrimages to the Lafayette statues.

The Parisians know what it means to see our girls in taxi-autos loaded down with flowers. So they, themselves, drive on flower pilgrimages from statue to statue of Jean de Arc, scattered over the city. It is a fancy the Parisians took from our tourist girls. Lafayette they leave to us. It is their delicacy not to intrude.

"To the Louvre courtyard!" There is scarcely room in the American girls' cars for the flowers and the handy young men brought along to labor. On its high pedestal Paul Bartlett's equestrian Lafayette stands. It is the gift of 4,000,000 American school children.

In the most aristocratic of Parisian squares is the "Place of the United States," around which there are no apart-

ment houses—only costly and imposing private mansions. Here stands the best loved American statue—"Washington and Lafayette," by that friend of America, Bartholdi.

Bartholdi, whose grandiose Liberty stands in New York harbor, had a great love for Lafayette, and a statue of Lafayette that has never been exhibited is to be presented, it is said, as a free gift to some city of the United States by Mme. Bartholdi. Bartholdi considered it one of his best. Lafayette stands at the summit, in an attitude of final triumph. In his uplifted hand he brandishes a sheaf of captured British and Hessian flags. It is presumably after Yorktown.

He has uncovered his head, in token of personal humility, and his left hand holds his cocked hat. An American historical group in high relief decorates each of the four sides of the pedestal. And, finally, four life-sized figures, an Indian, a trapper, a woman spinning and a farmer, sit at rest upon low pilons between circling marble steps that lead to the upper platform round the pedestal.

All the figures are heroic, more than life-size. The 10 steps mounting to the platform reach the height of an average man's head.

The Tercentennial Pageants

The city of New York and the state will unite this year with the government of Canada in two great pageants, one to mark the landing of Henry Hudson on Manhattan island, the other to celebrate the opening of Lake Champlain by the father of New France. To the festivities in New York harbor the Queen of Holland will send a vessel which is an exact replica of the Half Moon; just as in 1803 the Queen Regent of Spain sent to the Columbian exposition at Chicago three caravels to represent the Santa Maria, the Nina, and the Pinta, in which Columbus made his memorable voyage.

Upon Lake Champlain the ceremonies this week are unusual and striking. Among the distinguished men who are taking part in them are the President and the Vice-President of the United States; Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and the governors of New York and Vermont.

There is something in these tercentennaries to arouse much more than a mere passing interest. It has long been said that our country has no historic background; that it is devoid of old traditions; that its annals are short and simple, and its past still raw with newness. But these great pageants show that quite the contrary is true. They bring to mind an age of bold adventure and romantic daring. They mingle the stories of the staunch British sailor, of the indomitable Hollander and of the French voyageur. The splendid triumphs of the present day stand out with vividness against a scene of savage forest life, of battle on land and water, of persistent struggle, and of brilliant victory.—Munsey.

A Sweet Potato Patch

The humble sweet potato plays a large part in the farm garden that extends from Florida to Delaware and westward, says the World Mirror. You can see these plants by the thousands of acres during the growing season out in Tennessee, but the greatest potato patch in the world is to be found in the eastern part of Virginia. In one county alone in the tide water region a harvest is taken from 15,000 acres, which in fair season runs up to 2,000,000 bushels—800,000 barrels, or enough to fill the holds of a fleet of ocean steamships.

Wisdom does not show itself so much in precept as in life,—in a firmness of mind and a mastery of appetite. It teaches us to do as well as to talk, and to make our words and our actions all of a color.—Seneca.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 6, 1909.

The "Tariff Court" Amendment

THERE will be insistence upon the tariff court proposal. It is another way, and to the conservative, a more acceptable way, of working toward a permanent tariff commission, but, if slower, it will be as effective as a more radical measure. Even the Free Trade League, in the address to the public which it has just issued, recognizes the fact that the doctrine of protection has taken deep root in this country. This is true. Hundreds of thousands of honest-minded people are convinced that the protective system should be upheld as an essential to our national prosperity. Millions have been taught to assume at least a passive attitude toward it. As a people we have grown into the protection habit. Even the Democratic party is at length openly on the side of protection, with certain unimpeachable qualifications. The Democratic South is unquestionably in favor of the protection of local interests.

Under these circumstances—circumstances which have prevented "revision downward" in the extra session—steps toward the creation of a permanent tariff commission, especially if it is eventually to be granted revisionary power, must be gradual.

The proposed tariff court will be a long step in the right direction. Its members must in the very necessity of the case acquaint themselves with the facts relating to the tariff system with which representatives and senators should now be thoroughly acquainted in order to deal intelligently with the schedules, but are not. If this amendment shall be adopted, we will in a short time have a body as competent to deal with matters in its special line as, say, the board of appraisers.

It is not difficult to see that a competent court or commission engaged in investigating the entire tariff question and bent upon the correction of errors which have crept into it—an impartial, non-partisan body whose sole purpose is to reduce the tariff system of the country to a point where it may be said to be regulated by principle rather than by selfishness and dishonest discrimination—will gradually lead to reforms which, without disturbing the business of the country, will tend toward a tariff purely for necessary revenue purposes.

Under the provision of this court, or commission, the President will have it in his power, practically, to say how much or how little it may accomplish toward the desired end. Assuming, as we should, that President Taft is sincere in his declaration that downward revision of the tariff is demanded in the interests of the consumer, he will appoint and instruct a tariff court with the view of accomplishing what he sought but was denied at the hands of the extra session.

In case the amendment shall be adopted, President Taft will have it in his power to excuse his official approval of a tariff bill which does not respond to his expressed wishes, and to insure the people against such a revision in the future.

Nothing short of a prospect of escaping a repetition of the present legislation would justify his failure to veto it.

THEY are telling the same story about swordfish that they tell about some other things which are much in demand, that there is not enough of it to go around and that, consequently, much of the swordfish is not swordfish. But why these things are told is something that it is hard to understand, unless it is to make the people who eat the genuine swordfish feel suspicious and unhappy.

THE REST of the country looks hopefully forward from time to time for something new from Kansas, and it is only fair to the Sunflower state to say that Kansas never fails to come up to the expectations of the rest of the country. There are times, of course, when the new thing that comes from Kansas is not entirely satisfying at first, but when the country in general comes to understand its intrinsic merits, it is seen that Kansas was inspired with something more than a desire to be considered either original or odd in putting it forward.

Take, for example, the salt-rising bread shibboleth of Governor Stubbs during the campaign of last fall. Many supposed that when he went around from town to town and from county to county extolling the virtues of salt-rising bread he was simply attempting to curry favor with the women of the state that they might be influenced to influence their husbands, brothers and sweethearts in his favor. Everywhere he went, and on every occasion, he advised the ladies in his audiences to cease using yeast powders and to return to the old and simpler and better practice of using salt in making bread; and everywhere he went he was criticized and reprimanded and unstintingly abused by the opposition press for attempting to disturb an order of things which had prevailed for years and to bring about a disturbance in domestic affairs which might, as some editors put it, "be followed by the direst consequences."

Nevertheless, he kept up the talk about salt-rising bread, with the result that women all over Kansas abandoned yeast and began to follow his recipe.

It must be presumed that by this time the political excitement of the last campaign in Kansas has entirely subsided and that the salt-rising bread question may now be considered in that state entirely upon its merits. Accordingly, then, it is found that while many of the Kansas women who took to making bread without yeast powders in the midst of the political tempest of last autumn have abandoned the salt and returned to yeast, yet great numbers who were led by reason rather than by partisanship have made a success of the salt process and would not return to the yeast or powder process under any circumstances or for any consideration.

The only trouble, or, to put it in another way, one of the troubles, with the salt process is that about one batch of bread out of every seven is either a total or a partial failure. This is all the more remarkable, it is held, for the reason that six batches out of every seven are great successes. It is held that the bread is much sweeter than that which is leavened with yeast. Why there should be any failures is a question which is to be taken up now by the Governor's administration, and the inquiry is being entered upon with so much confidence that it is only reasonable to predict the most satisfactory results.

While the making of salt-rising bread has not been entirely confined to Kansas, with the discovery and elimination of the cause of occasional failure it is fair to presume that other housewives and

bakeries of other states will take to Governor Stubbs' method, so that in course of time we shall, in this matter, as we have in many others during the last sixty years of our history, be influenced as a people by the Kansas idea.

However William Allen White may have felt about it at one time, each recurring instance of Kansas' wondrous achievement in the domain of original thought must convince him that there is nothing the matter with his state.

The Waterway Bond Issue Gains Friends

THE RECENT report of the army engineers on the possibility of opening and maintaining a deep channel in the Mississippi from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico was a disappointment to the friends of the deep waterway movement, but the stunning effect of the declaration that while feasible it would not be advisable, from an economic point of view, was only temporary, and the fight for this and kindred projects is, from all appearances, going to be prosecuted henceforth with more vigor than ever.

There are some very forcible political reasons, if the matter must be lowered to that plane in order to command the attention of Congress and those in high authority, why the deep waterway project will not languish. It is not a political question, to begin with, any more than it is a local or sectional question; yet it can very easily become one or all of these, by reason of the fact that it is a question in which millions of citizens are intensely interested.

It is no exaggeration to say that all that part of the country bordering upon the three great rivers of the West—the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and all of their tributaries—is alive to the importance of the lakes-to-gulf waterway, and, according to the directness or the indirectness of the advantages to be gained from it, in sympathy with the magnificent scheme. Only in a lesser degree comparatively, such an outlet to the sea will be of as great advantage to Pittsburg and Cincinnati and Omaha and Kansas City as to Chicago and St. Louis. It is not difficult to see that candidates for election or reelection to Congress in the middle West, and political aspirants in parts of the country, are likely to be influenced by the powerful popular sentiment in favor of the undertaking.

It is understood that President Taft is highly favorable to the project, as are also a majority of the members of his cabinet. Former President Roosevelt and all of his following are known to be enthusiastically in favor of it. The influential press of the middle West and the South favors it. Already it is reported that the proposition to issue \$100,000,000 in government bonds for the purpose of carrying it through will receive unexpectedly strong support in the regular session of Congress.

In this connection it is worth while to call attention to the attitude of Representative Longworth toward this proposition; firstly because of Mr. Longworth's relationship to the ex-President, and, secondly, because Mr. Longworth may be said to speak for Ohio river rather than Mississippi river or Missouri river interests in this connection. He lays down the proposition that the large amounts which have been expended upon improvements of the Ohio and Mississippi have not produced the benefits sought to be obtained because the appropriations have been of a piecemeal character, and he continues:

I shall not discuss here the question of the necessity for the improvement of our inland waterways. It has been made a definite part of public policy and I take its advisability to be admitted. The question then is how such improvement may be made, in order that the present generation may have some share in its benefits; and it seems to me, after having something to do with the legislation on this subject for several years, that there is but one practical way to accomplish this result, and that is by the issue of bonds.

As a general proposition, I should be loath to favor bond issues for public improvements, and I should only do so where I was convinced that the improvement was not only for the interests of the people at large, but also a benefit to posterity for all time to come. I should also consider it a necessary incident that the project should be one complete and concrete whole, like the building of the Panama canal or the improvement of a great navigable river throughout its entire length, at least that part of it which is suitable for traffic.

This is the argument that will obtain on the floors of Congress next winter, and the argument that will carry most weight. Whether, in view of the government's financial outlook, it will win at the next session, remains to be seen. Only one thing is certain with regard to the matter, the reasons for denying the aid which the deep waterway people demand will have to be very clear and very satisfactory, or the complexion of the next Congress will be greatly changed by reason of partisan defection in the middle West.

The deep waterway project may be held from time to time as the Panama canal project was held back, but it is certain to go forward eventually.

THE REPORT recently published that the Japanese do not take kindly to the automobile comes with a bit of surprise to those who regard Japan as standing for all that contributes to the mechanical and the intellectual progress of the age. But certain companies which have endeavored to introduce the automobile into Japan have met with but very little encouragement, and they attribute the opposition as due in no small measure to the activity of the jinrikisha boys. Men naturally opposed the introduction of any form of conveyance which would tend to deprive them of their time-honored privileges as conveyors of the public.

But there may be other considerations than those of the jinrikisha boys that are effective in the situation. Perhaps the 50 per cent duty on all importations of automobiles has something to do with the lack of interest shown. Then the narrow and crooked streets in the chief cities of Japan lend but little encouragement to the successful handling of motor cars. Remote from the cities the paths or trails that have heretofore been adequate for people or burden-bearing afoot or on horseback are ill adapted to motors. And while it may be true that, aside from a few cars imported by well-to-do foreign residents and a few owned by certain of the Japanese young men who have enjoyed college residence abroad, there are few automobiles in use anywhere in the Mikado's domains, it appears to be true also that even the Japanese of ample means hesitate to adopt a method of conveyance that would involve actual or fancied hardship for those who stand to them in the relation of dependents.

In spite of Japanese progress, the trolley car is still somewhat of a novelty there; and an innovation that would seem to require immediate development of an entire new system of highways is, naturally, accepted with some hesitation. Japan's ideal of progress, no doubt, carries with it the wish to progress in accord with the country's immediate advantage.

Automobiles in Japan

IF THE Cuban debt in Spain is peculiarly interesting to this country on account of Cuba's finances, it is even more so as a factor in the future relations between the two countries. The negotiations over the debt are likely to lead to the conclusion of a commercial treaty by which Spanish influence in Cuba shall be established on a firm because mutually advantageous basis. Spain's relations with her colonies have ever lacked the element of mutual advantage; and because the benefit was almost wholly the mother country's colonial development has been stifled by colonial exploitation. And in the end Spain herself has been the principal victim of her mistaken colonial policy.

Since the events of a decade ago relieved her of that burden which made every progressive effort an impossibility, Spain has made astounding steps forward in the direction of prosperity, stability and influence. Now, for the first time, Spain must be considered a commercial, industrial and financial factor, and as such her position in the Spanish-speaking world, the world that at one time constituted her empire, is as novel as it is promising. The impress which Spain has left on that world is indelible, and while it is not politically as deep as the English democratic impress on the Anglo-Saxon world, it is incomparably more intimate, more subtle. Common tastes, habits, everyday views constitute an exceptionally favorable basis for commercial intercourse and from this point of view Spain's rising industries and trade are bound to restore her transatlantic influence on new and sound foundations.

Pan-Iberian, or Hispano-American aspirations have proved purely visionary in the past; the idea of a closer union movement among the nations of Spanish tongue and traditions failed even from the purely intellectual side, for the modern fount of Latin-American culture is not Madrid but Paris. Politically it was never taken seriously. But Spain as a rising mercantile nation is vastly different from the fallen imperial Spain of a few years ago. Latin-Americans are already looking with pride on her progress, not as the returning power of the mother country but as the rise of a new member of the Latin family. It is this new relationship which is worthy of attention in Europe as well as America.

The Far Eastern Situation

INTERNATIONAL interest has been transferred from one end of Asia to another. Austria and Italy have stepped back from the scene; America and Japan are to the fore. But England, Russia, France and Germany are indefatigable in China as they are in the Levant. The grouping, of course, is very different, and much looser; for Anglo-German rivalry which dominates the western end is not the determinative factor in the east. That it has only secondary importance in China is due to Japanese advance and especially to American prestige. As for the traditional Anglo-Russian rivalry, it seems to belong to another age, yet the latent antagonism between Russian and Japanese interests tends to keep England and Russia apart in the east, because the Anglo-Japanese alliance continues as a primary factor in the Pacific, independent of public approval or condemnation.

America's sudden descent into the arena has clarified matters. The only way to clarify the far-eastern situation is to strengthen China's position and this is what the United States' protest against the tripartite Sze-chuan railway loan agreement is accomplishing. While the settlement of the great railway of the south is still pending, another step in favor of Chinese sovereignty is reported from Washington, as contemplated. The United States, it appears, is looking with distinct disfavor on the recent Harbin agreement between China and Russia, by which the status of the North Manchurian railway was defined. The concessions made to the Russian municipalities along the line are considered in Washington as inadmissible encroachments on Chinese sovereignty, and as likely to have detrimental effects on international trade. This Russo-Japanese agreement was not, to be sure, intended to strengthen China's position in Manchuria at the expense of Russia; but it amounts nevertheless to an entente with a strong bearing on the future of Japanese preponderance in South Manchuria. A challenge of the agreement would mean that the United States would eventually have to find a means of guaranteeing China that support which seems implied in the entente with Russia. The opportunity for this might arise at no distant date, for the Fa-ku-men railway dispute, in which England apparently favors the Japanese side, is rapidly coming to a head.

In these circumstances, the United States is manifestly on the point of effecting radical changes in the entire far-eastern situation; and while, by championing the sovereignty of China, American diplomacy is preparing to occupy an exceptional position in the western Pacific, it must evidently reckon with an entirely new grouping of the powers. It is conceivable that the time has come when a far-eastern balance of power must take the place of increasing complexities and that the action of the United States may initiate the new era.

DOUBTLESS the entire civilized world will hail with enthusiastic interest the announcement that the city of San Francisco is making preparations to celebrate in October of this year her restoration and the practical completion of her efforts at rebuilding. Seldom has there been a more wonderful exhibition of energy and perseverance than that displayed by this city in its efforts to obliterate all traces of the fire. Congratulations are due to San Francisco on the completion of this stupendous task; and it is interesting to note that England and France have decided to be represented by warships which they will send to this city of the Pacific in order to participate in the celebration. The recent bestowal by France, through its ambassador, M. Jusserand, of a medal of honor to the representatives of San Francisco in recognition of the courage and persistence shown in the reconstruction is indicative of the friendly feeling and admiration which all entertain for the city.

Those who visited San Francisco after the event of three years ago realize the immense amount of effort necessary to restore the city to its original lines, and only those who have lived there and taken part in this work of upbuilding can appreciate the fortitude and courage necessary to complete it. It can be considered one of the greatest achievements of modern times, and it goes a long way toward proving that obstacles of all kinds, great and small, can be overcome by persistent and intelligent effort.

Spain and Spanish America

San Francisco's Celebration

Salt-Rising Bread in Kansas